FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 218 *10 November 1982*

ARGENTINA

Spokesman on IMF Loan, Missing Italians B 1
Church To Arrange Meetings of National Leaders B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 9 Nov]
LA PRENSA Commentator on Political Issues B 2
Closed Magazines Seek Court's Protection B 4
LINEA Request B 4
QUORUM Position B 5
6 Nov Explosion in Buenos Aires Was Not Bomb B 5
Nicolaides To Preside Over Maneuvers in Salta B 5
Ambassador Comments on UK Campaign in Europe B 5
European Nations Request Information on Missing B 6

BOLIVIA

Government Dismantles Investigations Department C 1
Government Eliminates Transportation Monopolies C 1
Transportation Ministry Adopts Special Measures C 2
Government Decree on Worker Comanagement C 2
Lechin Opposes Comanagement C 3
Financial Backing To Implement Measures Assured C 3
Military Court of Inquiry for Arce Gomez C 3
Former Minister Voluntarily Faces Charges C 4
PCML Leader on Ties With PRC, Opposition Role C 4

BRAZIL

Reagan's Falkland Decision 'Very Positive' [JORNAL DO BRASIL 4 Nov] D 1
O GLOBO Notes Interest Held in Common With U.S. [7 Nov] D 1
Vice President Possible Presidential Candidate [O GLOBO 8 Nov] D 2
Visiting Iraqi General May Purchase Planes D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Nov]
Planning Minister Says Itaipu Can Sell Energy D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Nov]
Itaipu Director Denial [JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Nov] D 3

COLOMBIA

President Betancur Rejects Arms Buildup F 1
M-19 Supports Amnesty, Calls for Dialogue F 1
M-19 Leader Interviewed [Havana] F 2
Number of Guerrilla Kidnap Victims Increases F 3
Briefs: Dominica Cooperation Agreement F 3

PERU

EXPRESO Assesses Motives of Reagan's L.A. Tour [29 Oct] J 1
Reports on Violence in Ayacucho, Apurimac J 1
Alleged Terrorist Killed J 1
Civilians Killed in Attacks J 1
State of Emergency Extended in 3 Localities J 2
Bolivian Embassy Occupied, Hunger Strike Staged J 2

MEXICO

Panamanian President Continues Official Visit M 1
Talks With Lopez Portillo M 1
Attends Banquet M 1
Speaks on Regional Conflict M 2
Meets With De la Madrid M 2
Communique Issued M 3
Panamanian Foreign Minister Comments on Issues M 3
Pemex on International Sales Contracts, Exports M 4
Pemex OPEC Status Up to Next Administration M 4
Socialists Demand Protection for Guatemalans M 4
Briefs: Pemex Export Figures

PANAMA

Resignation of PRD's Secretary General Confirmed N 1
PDC President Demands Rapid Democratization N 1
Official Predicts Violence If Elections Tainted N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Moves To Halt Currency Outflow P 1

COSTA RICA

Recall of Nicaraguan Official Requested P 1
Police Claim Arrest of Five Terrorists P 1
Security Minister Comments P 2
Further Report P 2
Businessman's Death Denied P 3
President Monge Returns From Puerto Rico P 3

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage of Rivera y Damas Remarks P 3
Editorial on Reagan Trip to Latin America P 4
FMLN Guerrillas Destroy Urban Buses, Truck [Radio Venceremos] P 4
FMLN Releases 11 Prisoners to Red Cross [Radio Venceremos] P 5

GUATEMALA

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Arrives 9 November P 5
Comments on Reagan Trip P 5
Guerrillas Claim 166 Soldiers Killed in 3 Months P 5
Peasants Reportedly Threatened With Extinction [Havana] P 6

HONDURAS

U.S. Ambassador Meets With Military High Command P 6
Impending Changes in Armed Forces Reported P 7

NICARAGUA

Misurasata, SICC Join Forces Against Regime [Voice of Sandino] P 7
Costa Rican Envoy on Relations, NEWSWEEK Item P 8

CUBA

Laotian President Souphanouvong Continues Visit Q 1
Visits Santiago Province Q 1
Nicaraguan Delegation Tours Villa Clara Q 1
Cuba, Grenada Hold Talks on Airport Construction Q 2
Nonaligned Broadcasting Committee Agenda Viewed Q 2
Conference Opens Q 3
Regional Small Shipbuilding Experts Meet Q 3
Rodriguez Decorates Former Mexican Ambassador Q 3
PRENSA LATINA, Kampuchean Agency Sign Agreement Q 4
Commentary on Salvadoran Rebel Actions Q 4
Briefs: Ambassador to Kampuchea; Cuban-Soviet Antarctic Expedition; USSR Deputy Culture Minister Q 5

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Lester Bird Leaves for Saint Lucia OECS Meeting S 1

BAHAMAS

Foreign Minister Signs Mutual Assistance Treaty S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Holds Talks in Martinique S 1
Barbados, Mexico Working To Strengthen Relations S 2

GRENADA

WCC Views Human Rights, Press Freedom S 3
Venezuela Gives Loan for Housing Program S 3

JAMAICA

Manley Demands Government Controls, Subsidies S 3
Opposition Differs With Seaga's Economic Picture S 4
Workers Party Charges Human Rights Abuses S 5

SAINT LUCIA

Government Reportedly Joins Security Force [Havana] S 6

SAINT VINCENT

Trade Minister To Head OECS Delegation S 6

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Official To Become Interim Foreign Minister V 1

PARAGUAY

Exiles Request International Economic Blockade V 1

SURINAME

Home of Former Foreign Minister Attacked V 2

URUGUAY

Former Navy Commander Zorrilla Detained V 2

SPOKESMAN ON IMF LOAN, MISSING ITALIANS

PY091635 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The journalists accredited to Government House held a chat last night with the presidential spokesman. Here is a report from Government House in this regard:

[Begin recording] The journalists accredited to Government House put some questions to presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz last night. He was first asked about some reports from Paris on the alleged failure of the negotiations for a contingency loan that were carried out in New York last week. Dr Maschwitz stated that the government has not been informed of any failures and that the negotiations are being carried out normally as scheduled.

Asked about the luncheon held at Government House attended by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe, Agriculture Secretary Jorge Santirso and President Bignone, the presidential spokesman stated that agricultural subjects and the views that were exchanged with the representatives of the Argentine Rural Confederations were analyzed.

Dr Maschwitz was also asked whether the Argentine Government had any comments on the statements made by the prime minister and foreign minister of Italy on Italian missing persons and the request made by some Italian congressmen that an Italian congressional delegation travel to Argentina to analyze this issue. Regarding this delicate subject, Dr Maschwitz stated that it is not advisable, let alone usual, for a government to comment on statements made by foreign officials abroad and which are cited by the media. He added that these reports are to be considered only when they are officially made.

Asked whether the government plans to make an official announcement this week on the normalization of labor unions, Dr Maschwitz said that the studies are being carried out normally and that the pertinent measures will be adopted after they are concluded. The presidential spokesman concluded by stating that the Labor Ministry continues with the studies. [end recording]

CHURCH TO ARRANGE MEETINGS OF NATIONAL LEADERS

PY100235 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] The Argentine bishopric is prepared to "give its blessing" to a convocation of national leaders, "to achieve a substantial accord for a democratic state," the head of the bishopric, Juan Aramburu said yesterday. Speaking to reporters after a meeting with leaders of the multi-party grouping, Cardinal Aramburo said the church would be willing to arrange meetings between its officials and members of the multi-party grouping to lay groundwork for the convocation.

Aramburo said the multi-party leaders had asked in yesterday's meeting "if the church could do some service" in this respect. "I said, with pleasure, it is the church's mission to do service," Aramburo said. "The church does not convoke, but it does service."

Multi-party authorities at yesterday's meeting with Aramburu included Christian Democrat Martin Dip, Movement for Integration and Development leader Carlos Zaffore, Intransigent Juan Carlos Manes, Radicals Antonio Troccoli and Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda, and Peronist Nestor Carrasco.

Troccoli revealed that the multi-party grouping had previously told Aramburu of its "attitude of total agreement with the idea that the church blaze the trail towards a national consensus." This agrement would have to involve "all of society's representative sectors," Troccoli said.

Aramburu said the "multiparty will have talks with the church's social organization of priests" to "see what the requests are and what the paths are towards...reconciliation: profound, heartfelt; not circumstantial, but instead, stable."

Later yesterday, Cardinal Aramburu said the church might "possibly" participate in the convocation. He spoke to reporters at Ezeiza Airport shortly before leaving Argentina for Rome, where he will take part in a College of Cardinals meeting. Aramburu said he would be talking with Pope John Paul II and did not rule out the possibility of a personal interview with the pope to discuss, among other things, Argentina's current situation.

Aramburu said he "would not say that Argentine politicians looking to the church for solutions is (a symptom) of something serious." Instead, he said, "this is a special situation in which human values, the common good, the necessity for closeness, dialogue and reconciliation are at plan."

LA PRENSA COMMENTATOR ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY091550 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Difficult Hours"]

[Text] Plunged into unprecedented chaos, the military junta seems determined to prevent -- although "only insofar as it is possible" -- a government crisis or, in other words, the dismissal of the president. According to top level sources, that could be the reason for the regime's increasingly "hardline" position, which has already resulted in the closure of several publications and which will undoubtedly become more radical in the next few weeks. A top armed forces commander has just given us the following explanation: "A few days ago, when the junta warned that the security law was still in force, there was practically a power vacuum. This was precisely the reason why the junta took the step it did. From now on, it will broaden its area of political operation, thus reducing that of the government."

Whoever wants to have a complete picture of the immediate political future -- actually a gigantic task -- will have to take into account the following:

1) At least one or two of the three commanders in chief, and probably the three of them, believe that civil war is the only "alternative" to the current electoral process.

2) The junta still disapproves of the government's actions in the political area, particularly what General Reston and his aides are doing -- or rather what they are not doing. This gave rise to the creation of the so-called "compatibility" commission, the sending of delegates from the three services to the Interior Ministry and the designation by each commander of officers who must maintain a "continuing" dialogue with parties, unions and other organizations with a view toward the "accord."

3) Despite the existence up until yesterday of some "formal" differences on what the "bases" for the accord should be among the three commanders, the plan will be ready in a few hours or days. At the opening of the discussions on the matter, several military leaders reportedly pointed out that the proposed bases would not be of much use and that they could even bring uneasiness to parties. Therefore, the "bases" will be quite imprecise or vague so as not to hinder the negotiations. After drawing up the bases, the junta will start considering formulas which, in its opinion, sould be adopted for solving specific problems -- such as that of the missing persons -- and which will be proposed to representative groups.

4) There are no discrepancies, as was claimed, between the air force on one side, and the army and the navy on the other, over the sectors which should participate in the accord. The three services maintain that not only should parties participate in the accord, but also unions and the other sectors of "national life."

5) According to our sources, the Navy and significant sectors of the Army and Air Force contend that the missing persons issue should be dealt with on the basis of the following: a) the regime should assume political responsibility; b) the government should report on each individual case; c) cases which are not clarified now should be submitted to the courts for investigation; d) parties and organizations should agree not to use the issue for political maneuvering. For its part, the Army is drawing up its own plan, and it is not known whether its terms agree wtih those outlined here.

6) As far as power is concerned, the junta will reserve for itself the right to manage the implementation of the accord. Junta members believe that the church has already opened the path toward the accord based on the latest episcopal document and the meeting held at the papal nuncio's office. Despite the bishop's negative impression of a recent briefing by General Reston, both the papal nuncio and the bishop's conference may still be willing to issue the final call for the accord.

7) The junta's declaration that the security law was still in effect replaced a draft decree that would have immediately closed several publications, to which the Navy was reportedly opposed. But that declaration -- we were told -- became a "double-edged sword" because with it the junta was forced to act in the future, as has happened. "Now, our source added, there is no turning back."

8) Admiral Franco reportedly wants to keep General Bignone in his post until the end of the "institutionalization" process, a position reportedly shared by Lieutenant General Hughes and General Nicolaides (Bignone and Nicolaides feel that their "understanding" is complete).

On assuming his post, Franco reportedly put much emphasis on this matter, which did not prevent him and his junta colleagues from briefing Bignone several times and firmly -- our source even said "frankly" and "harshly" -- voicing their criticism of government action or the lack of it, especially on the part of Reston. The Navy and, to a large extent, the Air Force, do not agree with the work of the Labor and Social Action Ministries. They also reportedly objected -- it is not known whether to the economy minister or to the president -- to Wehbe not publicly consulting with the parties on the "standby" agreement with the IMF before signing it (the consultations were made only unofficially). However, General Wehbe still has some junta support.

9) Aside from the contacts of the Casa Rosada and of the commanders' immediate subordinates with parties and unions, each of the junta members continues to hold personal and systematic talks with leaders of all groups. In the union sector, however, Nicolaides reportedly has a considerable lead over Franco. Moreover, the three commanders have reportedly completely abandoned the old Videla, Viola and Galtieri view of creating a "friendly" party of the "center."

10) The supposed "clandestine military junta" about which we reported on Sunday had reportedly made several phone calls to several officers before releasing its "document," reportedly asking them to make their "observations" on the text.

11) The regime will not yet declare the formal cessation of hostilities with Great Britain. But after the U.S. support for the UN Resolution, the government and junta will now begin to take very concrete steps seeking the recomposition of relations with the United States. During the visit of Mr Rockefeller, who will arrive here in the next few hours, the groundwork for rapprochement will be set.

12) As we anticipated several weeks ago, there is reportedly an initial agreement both in the junta and in the government to set the date for elections during the first half or the 3rd quarter of 1983 so that the "institutionalization" process will be completed by the end of the year. But everything still depends on the results of the negotiations with the parties and on the results of their respective "internal elections." These prospects are already provoking a number of maneuvers at the middle levels of the regime, especially around the state-owned information media which, together with the "hardening policy" of the junta on the matter, are beginning to create an unbearable situation for several journalists. Thus, for example, the board of Argentina Televisora Color [ATC] has reportedly already told the director of the political program "Tiempo Nuevo," Mr Neustadt, that his contract (it expires on 25 November) will not be renewed until March (?), which means the program will have to be suspended although Neustadt intended to continue with it during the summer. We have reports on other similar cases. Perhaps if General Bignone agrees to appear on the ATC program -- he was just invited -- he will be able to explain these new "events."

This, then, is how the situation more or less stands today. In fact, two large ghosts are hovering over the scenario: the coup and the self-inflicted coup. The functioning of the "clandestine juntas" and the discontent of a large sector of the officer corps are stimulants for one or the other. The same can be said for this sudden period of "destabilization." Its true sources are quite puzzling, because even the commanders in chief reject the possibility that the subversive organizations which the armed forces fought some years back have been reactivated during the past few months. The extensive shooting up of Mr Triacca's house (more than 100 bullet holes) very early the other morning, or the attempted attack against a military officer in Adrogue [Greater Buenos Aires] oblige the public to once again formulate the eternal question: Who is destabilizing whom?

CLOSED MAGAZINES SEEK COURT'S PROTECTION

LINEA Request

PY101045 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1440 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (DYN) -- Jose Maria Rosa, Peronist leader and historian, and the directors of LINEA magazine, today submitted a request in court for court protection due to the closure of this publication ordered by the national executive branch last week.

Rosa was accompanied by one of his representatives, former La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, to the federal administrative court of Judge Juan Ramon de Estrada, where the court protection was presented.

In addition to Menem, the court protection is also sponsored by former provisional President Italo Luder, former Peronist Minister Angel Robledo; the representative of the Justicialist Party, Torcuato Fino; the representative of the Justicialist Coordinating Action, Alberto Gonzalez Arzac; the national representative of the Loyalty and Unity Group, Cesar Arias; and the representative of the National Line Group, Guillermo Dardo Estevez.

The request for court protection says that the decree closing the publication is based on charges that "the publication's actions are aimed at creating instability and division" and that "President Reynaldo Bignone himself denied having any knowledge as to where the campaign to create instability originated when he said: 'I wish I knew,' in remarks which were published by CLARIN the following day."

QUORUM Position

PY100143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1454 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- Jose Palozzi, director of QUORUM magazine, has requested court protection due to the closure of the publication ordered by the executive branch. He said that the closure violates constitutional rights to publish ideas without prior censorship and the right to property and to operate a business.

The note submitted to Judge Juan Ramon de Estrada of the federal administrative court, requests that the closure of the magazine be revoked. The note also says that the closure carried out by police personnel on 2 November "is arbitrary because there was no prior indictment or proceeding, procedures which provide the right for defense granted by Article 18 of the National Constitution."

6 NOV EXPLOSION IN BUENOS AIRES WAS NOT BOMB

PY091307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1505 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (DYN) -- The federal police today officially made it clear that a strong explosion which caused considerable damage to a building in the Caballito district "was not originated by an explosive device," but failed to specify the cause of the explosion. The explosion, which last Saturday night shook the building located at 94 Doblas St. in Caballito, blew off the main door of the building and caused considerable damage inside.

In the face of reports that the explosion may have been caused by an explosive device, the police released the following communique today:

"In view of press reports on an explosion that took place on 6 November at an apartment building located at 94 Doublas St., the firemen's superintendency of the federal police hereby reports that after a thorough analysis of evidence gathered at the building, it has been concluded that the explosion was not caused by an explosive device."

NICOLAIDES TO PRESIDE OVER MANEUVERS IN SALTA

PY092339 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Army Commander Cristino Nicolaides has left for Alta where he will preside over military maneuvers in San Antonio de los Cobres. III Corps Commander Eugenio Guanabens Perello will also be attending the maneuvers, which will be held today and tomorrow. Participating in the maneuvers, which are held in Salta, Jujuy and Cordoba, are mountain, air-transport and artillery troops. The maneuvers also include launching maneuvers, parachuting and target practice.

AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON UK CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE

PY092342 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Argentine ambassador to France, Gerardo Schamis, noted that the United Kingdom has unleashed a campaign against Argentina. The Argentine ambassador said that the campaign on missing persons showed up in Europe just 1 week before the vote on the UN resolution on the Malvinas Islands negotiations.

Moreover, he said that Margaret Thatcher arrived in Paris just 2 hours before the vote on the UN resolution. Schamis said that this is no coincidence since there is no such thing in politics.

Schamis added that the 90 votes obtained by Argentina represents 80.56 percent of the world's population, while the 12 votes obtained by Great Britain represents only 1.82 percent.

EUROPEAN NATIONS SEEKING INFORMATION ON MISSING

PY092158 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2236 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (DYN) -- The governments of several European countries have been demanding since 1976 from their Argentine counterpart some explanation about the whereabouts of persons who disappeared during the repression against the guerrillas, as confirmed today by the embassies of those nations in this capital.

A news report from abroad indicates that the Governments of France, Italy, the FRG and Sweden have officially confirmed that since 1976 they have been presenting requests to find out the whereabouts of citizens of those nations who have disappeared in Argentina, or of citizens of European descent who those countries consider their own citizens.

A spokesman of the Spanish Embassy stated today, however, that because it is a "government matter," this mission "has nothing to say about it," and added that officially they had no news on Spanish citizens who disappeared in Argentina during the past few years.

The FRG Embassy also confirmed that its government has evidence on the disappearance in Argentina of 50 FRG citizens or of German descent. From that total, two persons are strictly German citizens; 18 are of dual nationality; 28 are direct descendants. The embassy stated that it was trying to obtain a satisfactory answer on the whereabouts of these persons but refused to make any other comments.

The French Embassy also revealed that despite the repeated requests to Argentine officials during the past few years, "they have not been given any precise information to this date on the fate of 15 French citizens" whose disappearances were reported between 1975 and 1978. A declaration distributed by the embassy and attributed to its ambassador, Jean Paulini, states that "for several years the French Government has tried on different occasions to obtain information from Argentine officials on 15 French citizens whose kidnappings and disappearances in Argentina between 1975 and 1978 were reported to us by their relatives."

The declaration adds that the French mission, by order of its government, decided to help "the families which had requested some information on the missing persons regardless of their nationalities." The declaration adds that "the Argentine authorities have not yet provided any precise information to date on the fate of these persons" and that "the French Government is attentively following the development of the investigations and judicial procedures which have been opened or that could be opened by request of humanitarian organizations or their relatives." It added that "this problem was addressed at the French National Assembly on 3 November by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who stated that in the event that the bodies of some of our unfortunate fellow citizens could be found and identified, the French Government will ask that they be immediately transferred to France for burial under appropriate conditions of decency and respect."

Swedish Ambassador to Argentina Lars Karlstrom stated today that his country also tried on different levels of the Argentine Government to obtain information on the disappearance of Swedish citizen Dagmar Hagelin in 1977. Hagelin was 17 years old when she was kidnapped at the door of a friend's house. The ambassador stated that his government presented "between 50 and 60 requests" to the Argentine Government, all of them with negative results. He said that the case of the young Swedish girl is well known internationally due to its broad news coverage.

As far as the Italian Government is concerned, the Argentine Foreign Ministry itself confirmed today through an official communique that since 1976 the Italian Embassy has been carrying out "several formal negotiations" in an effort to find out the whereabouts of a list of more than 250 persons consisting of actual Italian citizens and their descendants. The Foreign Ministry communique denied press rumors that Argentine officials reportedly said that Italy had not made any contacts in behalf of the missing persons.

GOVERNMENT DISMANTLES INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT

PY091158 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 7 Nov 82

["Text" of Bolivian Executive Branch Decree No (?19,286) issued in La Paz on 6 November 1982]

[Text] Whereas:

Article 219 of the constitution states that the Bolivian police will be made up of the National Guard General Directorate, the National Traffic Directorate and the General Directorate of Criminal Investigation, and that the objectives of the police are the preservation of public order, the defense of society and of individual rights;

The National Investigations Department -- DNEC -- was created by decree-law (?6,015) on 4 January 1964, and the DNEC name was in turn changed to National Investigations Directorate -- DIN -- by decree 10,108, dated 25 January 1972;

The National Social Order Directorate -- DOS -- and the Political Order Directorate -- DOP -- were created by the same decree;

The name of DOP was changed to Special Security Services -- SES -- by decree 17,640, dated 1 October 1980;

SES was finally dissolved by decree-law 18,667, dated 29 October 1981, and replaced by the government's intelligence directorate -- DIE;

None of the above agencies operated under the jurisdiction of the Bolivian police; all were directly subordinate to the Interior Ministry, thus violating constitutional principles;

The above agencies, far from complying with the purposes for which they were created, have engaged in a series of actions offensive to human dignity during recent authoritarian regimes, becoming instruments of repression and torture in clear violation of human rights and of constitutional principles, overstepping their own technical and scientific police duties;

The Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1. Decrees (?6,015), dated 4 January 1964; 10,108 dated 25 January 1972; 17,640, dated 1 October 1980; 18,677, dated 29 October 1981, are hereby abolished. Therefore, the DIN is hereby dismantled.

Article 2. DIN personnel who have not engaged in repression, torture or violations of human rights and constitutional principles will be reinstated in the police organization, after a case by case study.

Article 3. The Interior Ministry will adjust the operation of police services in the areas of criminal investigation, scientific and judicial police, so that existing regulations and constitutional principles are complied with. The Interior Ministry is hereby charged with the implementation of this decree.

GOVERNMENT ELIMINATES TRANSPORTATION MONOPOLIES

PY091421 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Bolivian Executive Decree issued at the Government House in La Paz on 5 November 1982 -- intercepted in progress]

[Text] ... need to eliminate all type of monopoly declaring full freedom to work, the Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1: Decree No 10,715 of 2 February 1973 and Ministry Resolution No 49/71 of 21 April 1971 issued by the Transport Ministry are abrogated and any form of monopoly in public transportation is prohibited.

Article 2: The Transport and Communications Ministry is the only organization authorized to grant permission for the exploitation of vehicular services whether to private individuals or to enterprises.

Article 3: Within 30 days the Transport and Communications Ministry will draw up the regulations which will govern the granting of operation permits.

Article 4. Within 90 days those who currently operate the vehicular service will update their operation permits to conform with the regulations which the Transport and Communications Ministry will establish.

Article 5. All regulations contrary to the current decree are abrogated.

The transport and communications, finance, labor and labor development and integration ministers are hereby charged with the implementation and observation of this decree.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY ADOPTS SPECIAL MEASURES

PY081916 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Communique issued by Bolivian Transportation Department on 8 November in La Paz]

[Text] By order of the government, the Transportation Department of the Transportation and Communications Ministry informs the public that, with the objective of facilitating transit, the department will put trucks, buses and other vehicles at the disposal of the public.

These vehicles are to be provided by the government and the armed forces.

Moreover, the Transportation Department will establish the routes on the basis of safety and convenience.

Furthermore, commuters are requested to be tolerant and patient to help achieve a prompt solution to the transportation problem, which will be achieved once the leaders of the transportation sector show some understanding.

For residents of the El Alto, La Paz and [name indinstinct] sector, a special train will operate from the central station. Special instructions are hereby given so that similar measures are adopted in other cities of the interior.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ON WORKER COMANAGEMENT

PY091529 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Undated Executive Branch Decree No (?19,264) issued in La Paz]

[Text] Whereas: Seeing that the constitution establishes that the national economic system should be subject to the principles of social justice, well-being of the entire people, national sovereignty and [word indistinct] of the natural and human resources; seeing that the workers are the main force interested in achieving an efficient management of the state-owned enterprises, thus giving them a national and participatory nature; seeing that the democratic and popolar government in a political action seeking recovery and socioeconomic reorganization should take into account the workers' aspirations regarding the implementation of a workers comanagement system in the state-owned enterprises, the Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1. A national commission is hereby created. Within 90 days the commission will analyze and propose the basis and regulations for implementing workers comanagement in state-owned production enterprises:

Article 2. This commission will be presided over by the labor and labor development minister and will be made up of specialized technical personnel. It will carry out its task with the cooperation of labor organizations and the ministries concerned. The labor and labor development and planning and coordination ministers are hereby charged with the implementation and observance of this decree.

Lechin Opposes Comanagement

PY092034 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation, has reiterated his objections to the workers comanagement proposal announced by the constitutional government. He said that the comanagement idea has been imported from the FRG, and that it does not meet the national workers' expectations.

FINANCIAL BACKING TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES ASSURED

PY091656 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The government has obtained a financial backing of $160 million to guarantee the implementation of the economic measures approved last weekend.

This information was disclosed by Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar, who stated that this sum is the result of the settlement of Argentina's debt with Bolivia for the sale of natural gas as well as swap credits [broadcast in English] acquired from the Andean Development Corporation, the Andean Reserve Fund, Colombia and Peru.

The finance minister also disclosed that an offer in this regard made by Venezuela is being discussed.

Regarding other credits, it was pointed out that the IDB has approved a $35 million loan and that the Andean Development Corporation has confirmed that it is studying a $20 million loan destined for development projects.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY FOR ARCE GOMEZ

PY081529 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (TELAM/EFE) -- The Bolivian Armed Forces have decided to initiate a court of inquiry into the conduct of Col Luis Arce Gomez, former interior minister of the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Army headquarters has released a communique in which it informs military officers and commanders and the Bolivian people that basic data has been collected that permits the beginning of a court of inquiry for Arce Gomez.

FORMER MINISTER VOLUNTARILY FACES CHARGES

PY092155 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] It was officially reported today that Air Force Col Salomon Soria voluntarily turned himself in to the Armed Forces' Supreme Court of Honor to face charges brought against him.

Colonel Soria, former commander of the Air Fighters Group and former urban development and housing minister during the regime of Gen David Padilla Arancibia, is accused of being involved in drug trafficking.

PCML LEADER ON TIES WITH PRC, OPPOSITION ROLE

PY091844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, senator and first secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (PCML -- pro-PRC), has stated that the presence of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB -- pro-Soviet) in the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo does not mean that there is a threat to U.S. interests in the country. The charges of U.S. pressure on the government of Siles Zuazo for the exclusion of the two communist ministers (mines and metallurgy and labor and labor development) from the cabinet were termed by Senator Zamora as an interimperialist dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In statements to AFP, Zamora, who is also second vice president of the Senate, said that his party will defend the executive branch when it is threatened.

The PCML is a member of the opposition, together with the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, and the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), headed by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez. The two opposition blocs control Congress and with their majority they had two opposition party members named as comptroller general and attorney general.

The governing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) believes that since Congress is controlled by the opposition, it does not represent the current balance of forces and that restructuring Congress through new elections is called for.

The MNR and ADN majority in Congress has attacked the executive branch by summoning three of its ministers for oral reports.

Zamora admitted that there is a virtual confrontation between the two branches, but he stresses that he hopes that the solution to the confrontation will favor the people. He added that respect and the preservation of Congress are essential prerequisites for strengthening the democratic system in Bolivia after 18 years of successive military governments.

If Congress attacked the executive branch and the latter questioned the legislative, then we would have a negative situation, because both their mandates have the same origin.

Moreover, he stated that his party's main action is carried out [words indistinct]. When speaking about the upcoming diplomatic relations with the PRC, Zamora indicated that the two countries have very similar activities in the production of raw materials and, therefore, they have common interests to defend.

Congress' approval of establishing relations with the PRC was questioned by the Chinese-Bolivian Association, which supports Taiwan. This association indicated that Bolivia would not obtain anything through mutual relations, because the continental country only has antiquated technology and it is not a market for Bolivian products.

Zamora indicated that the Taiwanese Government lacks the moral authority to oppose future PRC-Bolivian diplomatic links, due to the fact that the Taiwanese Government has always given advice on political repression to Bolivian military dictatorships.

REAGAN'S FALKLAND DECISION 'VERY POSITIVE'

PY091424 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Advised in advance about President Ronald Reagan's decision by its embassy in Washington, Itamaraty has termed "very positive" the support the United States has given to the resolution submitted to the United Nations by Latin American countries. The resolution asks that Great Britain and Argentina renew direct negotiations to resolve the problem of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Bernardo Pericas, the Itamaraty spokesman, asserted that the problem cannot be resolved with military action, nor within the context of the military incident. Thus, the support of the international community for a normalization of relations between the two countries is very important.

Pericas refused to regard the U.S. decision favoring the Latin American project for the Falklands as "an important step for President Reagan's visit to the continent," but he did term it a very important event in itself.

O GLOBO NOTES INTERESTS HELD IN COMMON WITH U.S.

PY100114 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Matter of Coherence"]

[Text] The timing of the next visit of the U.S. President to Brazil serves U.S. interests. According to custom, one head of state decides if an when he will extend an invitation, and the other decides when he will respond to the invitation.

Ronald Reagan will visit Brazil in another effort to improve friendly ties with Latin America, ties which have been impaired by the Malvinas war in particular and by the Republican governments' traditional disregard for the countries of the hemisphere, in general. However, it should be noted that such a disregard is not the worst evil: Democrat Jimmy Carter's inability to "enforce" respect for human rights was certainly more harmful to the U.S. policy than the "benevolent neglect" his predecessor, Republican Richard Nixon, practiced.

In any event, immediate reasons are always stronger: The White House's current main concern in regard to neighboring countries centers around the reestablishment of the political and military front which has united the continent against external threats, that is, Soviet expansionism, for decades.

In this area, there is no disagreement with Brazil. Interests are strictly identical. In addition, at no time did the Brazilian Government take sides in the false dilemma which attempted to place, on one side, rich nations (Great Britain and the United States) and, on the other, the Latin American sector of the Third World.

The Malvinas war was only a tragic episode which simply should not have happened. Even though the Brazilian diplomacy lent its support to Argentina's historic claims, it kept cool during the entire war and today has the chance to help President Reagan to recompose an alliance whose survival is vital for the hemisphere.

In this area, Brazilian and U.S. priorities coincide.

It so happens that Brazil also has other matters to discuss with the United States, at the level of a personal contact between two heads of state. These are matters which exceed the individual interests of the two nations.

Actually, the immediate objective of the Brazilian claim -- expounded at all the internation forums attended by our country -- that North-South economic relations should be redesigned, is to bring some relief to our balance of trade and to have our financial needs met, since such needs were generated mainly by external factors.

But this is not an exclusively Brazilian problem. As a matter of fact, ours is not the worst situation. The crisis has hit all underdeveloped and developing societies.

It is a matter of interdependence, and this is how most prominent economists see the issue.

President Reagan's visit will give us another chance to try and get the United States to share that view. Actually, economic interdependence is similar to the interdependence between U.S. and Brazilian interests in the South Atlantic.

It's all a matter of coherence.

VICE PRESIDENT POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY091414 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 6

[Excerpt] Juiz de Fora (O GLOBO) -- Vice President Aureliano Chaves said yesterday that the question of his becoming a candidate for president is open and that it depends on developments in the political sector, mainly after the 15 November elections.

Chaves arrived yesterday in Juiz de Fora in order to participate this morning in a rally of the Social Democratic Party. President Figueiredo will be the main speaker.

VISITING IRAQI GENERAL MAY PURCHASE PLANES

PY091338 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- An Iraqi military mission led by an air force general was yesterday at the Air Ministry in Brasilia and met with Col Osires Silva, president of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer]. The Iraqi mission was also received by Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos.

The Iraqi general, who did not want to give his name and was only identified as "General Georges," came to Brazil invited by Embraer. According to the air minister, the Iraqi general -- who visited Embraer yesterday -- is studying the possibility of Iraq purchasing EMB-312 Tucano planes, the military version of which is known as the T-27, and also the pressurized 32-passenger Brasilia plane.

The Iraqi general's visit to the Air Ministry was surrounded by secrecy.

PLANNING MINISTER SAYS ITAIPU CAN SELL ENERGY

PY100057 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Nov 82 p 14

[By Paulo Motta and Jorge Oliveira]

[Excerpt] Foz do Iguacu -- Planning Minister Delfim Neto said yesterday that the energy produced by the Itaipu powerplant -- built under a Paraguayan-Brazilian binational project -- could be sold to third countries, although he declined to specify whether Argentina would be one of those countries. He said: "Itaipu Binational is an independent organization and there is no reason why it should not consider proposals to sell energy to other countries, in case eventual purchasers appear."

The minister made clear that the Iguacu treaty [as published] which limits the distribution of the powerplant's energy to Brazil and Paraguay alone, will be no obstacle. He wondered "if you have energy and if there is someone who wants to buy it, what's wrong with negotiating the sale of the energy surplus?" Neto believes that if the proposals submitted by interested parties are "good," Itaipu Binational, in its capacity as an independent agency, will study them.

During a press conference held in Rio de Janeiro a week ago, Itaipu Binational President General Costa Cavalcanti gave assurances that all energy surplus will be used by the Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc] network, which will force its subsidiaries to buy all the energy Paraguay does not use, thus absorbing all surplus which third countries could buy.

Delfim Neto was unable to say either how the Itaipu energy would be sold or which country would sell it. According to the minister, "that does not matter," because proposals for energy sales will always be discussed by both Paraguay and Brazil.

If energy is sold, it will have to be channelled to the buyer through Paraguay, since this country maintained its 50-hertz frequency (Brazil's network operates on 60 hertz), and the network of the other Latin American countries, including Argentina, operate on 50 hertz.

Itaipu Director Denial

PY100100 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 6 Nov 82 p 16

[Text] Foz do Igacu -- "I will explain to Delfim what this is all about. He does not know the deal."

This was the reaction of General Costa Cavalcanti, Itaipu Binational director general and president of Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] to the statement by Planning Minister Delfim Neto that Brazil could sell Itaipu energy surplus to other South American countries.

Costa Cavalcanti, who looked annoyed, referred to Neto's remarks while he was visiting the Itaipu plant early yesterday morning.

Later, when the presidential entourage arrived for the first ceremony to be held at the crest of the dam, Costa Cavalcanti approached the bus which was carrying some ministers and, as soon as Delfim Neto got off, he addressed him. The two officals held a confidential talk for a few minutes at the bus' door.

Costa Cavalcanti arrived at the dam's crest 1 hour early. Asked about a statement by Delfim Neto that the energy produced by Itaipu could be sold to countries other than Brazil or Paraguay, he said: "Unfortunately, the treaty does not permit that. The treaty rules that each country is entitled to use the energy that the other country does not use for its own needs."

Then he was asked: Couldn't this be negotiated?

He replied: "No, because it is not foreseen by the treaty. It could be negotiated if the deal were changed but there are no plans to change it at this time. But Brazil can sell energy to Argentina, and negotiations are already underway. Just as Paraguay can sell energy to Argentina. Both Brazil and Paraguay have several energy sources. That is possible, there are no problems. But Itaipu will only sell its energy to either Brazil or Paraguay.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR REJECTS ARMS BUILDUP

PA090422 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur on 63d anniversary of Colombian Air Force at Palanquero Air Base on 8 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In 1919, when the Colombian Air Force began its legal existence as a permanent organized institution, a history of heroic deeds that have brought glory to Colombia was initiated.

At this time in the nation's life, I want the Air Force to complement the activity that the government wants to carry out in extensive regions of the country that have yet to be incorporated into the nation's economy. As the defense minister and the commander of the air force have noted, large regions in the intendances, commissariats and some remote departments depend upon the support of the air force.

I must also stress the way that the armed forces as a whole -- the navy, the army and our admirable air force -- are working together to assure those remote regions that the nation's government has turned its attention to them.

Day by day, an insane arms race among the big powers is creating storm clouds on the horizon for all humankind. Each minute, the countries involved in the arms buildup spend $1 million in weapons while a hungry humankind, without education or aid for the path to development, hopes that those millions of dollars allocated for the arms buildup madness will be used to help humanity. That is why Colombia, which does not want to enter that insane race, wishes to remain neutral, right in the middle of the great powers. That is the essential reason for joining the Nonaligned Countries, so that we will not be like any of those that have made their insane arms buildup the center of their concerns.

The Colombian Armed Forces have sincerely demonstrated their thorough and deep understanding of the historic mission that all Colombians have at this time in the world's history. A writer once said that when someone dreams of having something, he has begun to possess that of which he dreamed. We are dreaming of giving Colombia a respectable and dynamic position that will rescue our national values. By dreaming of it, we have already begun to achieve it.

I want to pay a tribute of admiration to the Colombian Air Force and to reiterate the decision of the national government that I have the honor to head, that it will act in unison with the Air Force to seek the development of nationality in the forgotten territories. In this way, alongside the Air Force, Satena [national territorial air service], the Navy, the Army and the National Police, all Colombians as a whole, with encouragement, inspiration and action, will give Colombia that desired place of greatness in the concert of free nations. Thank you very much.

M-19 SUPPORTS AMNESTY, CALLS FOR DIALOGUE

PA090314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 8 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leftwing 19 April Movement (M-19) has reiterated in a communique its "total support" for the amnesty law drafted by the government and under study by the congress, but the M-19 noted that "it will continue to wield its arms to defend the people's interests."

This statement was made after a guerrilla incursion at the Central Cemetery in Bogota yesterday. On the same day, members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) killed three policemen during clashes at Arauca in the eastern part of the country near the Venezuelan borders.

The amnesty law will be submitted this week for a final vote by a plenary session of the house being signed into law by President Belisario Betancur.

The M-19 asked in the communique that the armed forces withdraw from former zones of guerrilla influence and criticized the army, which it linked with the Death to Kidnappers (MAS) clandestine organization that has claimed credit for 100 deaths in Colombia this year. Police sources indicate that the MAS is an organization created by drug traffickers to defend themselves from guerrillas and common criminals. The military command has flatly denied any connection with the MAS, and several state organizations are investigating its origins and actions.

"We call all Colombians, all democrats, all revolutionaries to a vast national dialogue to defend the peace process," the communique signed by the members of the M-19 high command read.

The government, through Justice Minister Bernardo Gaitan, has said that it is necessary to apply the amnesty law as the first step toward the pacification of Colombia and an end to the armed struggle.

Other guerrilla groups, such as the Peoples Liberation Army (EPL), have rejected the amnesty. Two amnesty bills in 1981 and 1982 did not have the support of guerrilla a groups, who considered them "traps for the revolutionary movement."

Meanwhile, a military patrol today intercepted an M-19 column in the area of San Vicente de Caguan, Caqueta, 700 km southwest of Bogota. According to an army spokesman, four guerrillas were killed, and arms, ammunition, dynamite, and subversive propaganda were seized.

In Caldono, Cauca, 600 km southwest of Bogota, FARC members shot to death two chiefs of Indian communities who were accused of being army informers.

M-19 Leader Interviewed

PA091705 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Despite President Belisario Betancur's good intentions, the Colombian military has not forsaken its plans to oppress the people. This was stated in Mexico City by Commander (Julia), who is responsible for international relations in the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla organization of that South American country.

During an interview with the Mexican daily newspaper UNO MAS UNO, (Julia) stressed that in view of the Colombian Government's decision to pardon political prisoners and authorize the return of exiles, the M-19 is ready to become a legal political party but wishes to put on record that it will not surrender its weapons.

She added that there is a democratic climate in Colombia at this moment but no opening or guarantees for the opposition. The guerrilla commander recalled in this regard that 70 have died and 35 have been wounded since Betancur assumed the presidency and that all of them were or are leaders or activists of peoples organizations.

The Colombian Chamber of Representatives will meet Tuesday to resume debate on the amnesty plan, to which some sectors of the traditional parties are opposed. Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar has asked the representatives to continue debate on the plan because it has already been approved by the Senate. The discussion was suspended last week because there was no quorum.

Political observers feel that the absence of some Liberals and Conservatives from the meeting indicates tacit identification with the repressive policy that was followed by Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration.

For its part, the M-19 issued a communique reiterating its support for the amnesty granted by the government and warning that although it will lay down its arms, it will keep them to defend the people's interests.

NUMBER OF GUERRILLA KIDNAP VICTIMS INCREASES

PA041732 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2241 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police reported that four people were kidnapped today in the northwestern Colombia by guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The victims were landowner Rodolfo Gomez and a businessman, his wife and young son. This incident took place near Valdivia, Antioquia, 600 km northwest of Bogota.

Justice Minister Bernardo Gaitan recently reported to the congress that more than 35 civilians are currently in the hands of kidnappers linked to Colombian guerrilla movements.

BRIEFS

DOMINICA COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has approved a technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed with Dominica in August, 1981. The agreement includes transfers of technology and technical aid, exchanges of experts and scientists, exchanges of information and documentation, the use of training facilities at various levels and any other type of cooperation agreed upon. The agreement also foresees the participation of international organizations with the two parties' concurrence. Subsequent technical cooperation programs and projects might be approved within the present program's framework. The agreement also foresees the formation of a mixed commission to coordinate the implementation of the program of the selected areas of cooperation and promote common programs. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82 PA]

EXPRESO ASSESSES MOTIVES OF REAGAN'S L.A. TOUR

PY100249 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 29 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Voice and Vote" column by Manuel d'Ornellas]

[Text] Why has Reagan's tour excluded Venezuela and Peru and included Colombia?

No doubt, this trimming of the map of Latin America is not fortuitous. It so happens that the Venezuelan and Peruvian governments were Argentina's stauchest supporters in the Latter's attempt to recover the Malvinas. It also happens that Colombia, on the other hand, was the nation that stood closer to Great Britain in this military confrontation and that Brazil -- the focal point of the tour -- merely gave lukewarm, rhetorical support to Argentina.

From this point of view all the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fall into place: The objective of Reagan's Latin American tour is to stress his gratitude to those who did not support Argentina's cause in the Malvinas conflict and at the same time to emphasize the distance between the United States and those who did back up that River Plate nation.

From this we can clearly conclude that there is not the slightest intention to heal the wounds opened in Latin America by the South Atlantic war. Perhaps it is the other way around, maybe Washington's Republican administration plans to pour salt on the open wounds.

REPORTS ON VIOLENCE IN AYACUCHO, APURIMAC

Alleged Terrorist Killed

PY061943 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported this morning in Lima that an alleged terrorist, a young woman, was shot to death last night in Ayacucho by three masked persons.

The girl, Liz Johnny Saenz, 17, had allegedly been involved in the death of a businessman in that departmental capital. She had been arrested several times, but had always been released.

Civilians Killed in Attacks

PY092242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- It was disclosed in Lima today that four civilians were murdered in Peru by alleged terrorists during two attacks which were carried out in the departments of Ayacucho and Apurimac, in the southeast region of Peru, while a young policeman died and five others were wounded during a shootout between members of the civil guard and the army in Iberia in the Amazon area.

A group of 30 terrorists armed with submachineguns and rifles barged into Pacucha, in Apurimac, 800 km southeast of Lima, and after occupying the town for 5 hours and looting all its shops, they executed three peasants on the street for trying to prevent them from looting.

The criminals, who arrived in this town in trucks disguised with ponchos and ski masks, killed civilians Osco Olivera, Lazaro Munoz and Huaman Munoz and once they had seized medicines, food and money fled from the town.

Another armed and hooded group of terrorists appeared in the early morning on Friday in the town of Alcamencca in Ayacucho Department, 575 km southeast Lima. They dragged Governor Hilario Huamani Surca from his home and after giving him a summary peoples' trial for being a police informer proceeded to kill him in the main square of the town.

Moreover, 22-year-old police officer Walter Alarcon died 2 days ago during a shootout which took place in Iberia, in the Amazon region, between members of the army and the civil guard. A commission formed by these two forces which left from Puerto Maldonado to go to the aforementioned town are investigating the causes for this shootout.

According to information received from the region five more persons, police and soldiers, were wounded during the incident.

It was also learned here that a similar shootout took place in September. On that occasion any army corporal, who was not identified, died.

The body of police officer Enrique Pillco Calderon, who died during the shootout between the civil guard and a group of terrorists 2 days ago in Matari, Ayacucho Province, arrived in Lima today.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 3 LOCALITIES

PY091616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1756 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 8 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The state of emergency that was declared in five Peruvian departments 2 months ago as a result of guerrilla actions was extended for an additional 60 days in three localities in the southern part of the country.

The state of emergency was extended in La Mar and in Cangallo, Ayacucho Province, and in Andahuaylas, Apurimac Province. This measure means that all constitutional guarantees continue to be suspended as a result of the criminal acts the terrorists are carrying out in those localities, according to an official communique.

The 2d Civil Guard Precinct of Lima reported that approximately 20 persons, who are suspected of being involved in acts of violence being carried out by the Maoist group, Shining Path, were arrested in the past few hours.

Approximately [words indistinct] and (?30) policemen died thus far this year as a result of the criminal actions carried out mainly in southern Andean region and in Lima.

According to police sources, a student who was shot by a policeman last week under circumstances that are still under investigation, died in Ayacucho today.

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED, HUNGER STRIKE STAGED

PY092344 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] We have received a report from Lima which states that three persons occupied the Bolivian Embassy in Lima today and declared a hunger strike, according to a spokesman of that diplomatic mission.

The Bolivian charge d'affaires (Jorge Traverse) refused to supply more information on the identity of the occupants and the reasons for their actions, but indicated that efforts are being made to resolve this matter with as little commotion as possible.

The persons in question occupied the Bolivian Embassy around 1230 local time, that is 1700 GMT, during normal office hours and the guards were unable to stop them. (?Police officers) are now stationed outside the Bolivian Embassy to supply whatever help may become necessary. We are here to protect the embassy one of the civil guardsmen said. We hope to resolve this problem very soon, (Traverso) added.

The takeover of the Bolivian Embassy in Lima occurs sporadically and is usually perpetrated by disgruntled strikers. There have never been any casualties.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Lopez Portillo

FL091535 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0238 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo tonight decorated Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella with the Mexican order of the Aztec Eagle. In a ceremony at Los Pinos official residence, the Mexican president presented a gift of his literary work to the Panamanian head of state.

Subsequently, the two presidents held a round of private talks. High ranking Panamanian Government sources told NOTIMEX that they are trying to sign an agreement on sugar matters, and that Panama is trying to get more Mexican crude oil under preferential conditions. No more details of the talks were revealed.

Attends Banquet

FL091603 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0610 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Panama have made and will continue to make every effort to achieve peace in the area in which we live, President Jose Lopez Portillo said tonight to his Panamanian counterpart, Ricardo de la Espriella. During a banquet in honor of the visiting dignitary, President Lopez Portillo said the talks held today focused on the need for combining efforts to achieve detente in the area.

To this end, Lopez Portillo stated, we have the enthusiasm of the new president of Panama. He added that if the efforts to achieve peace in Central America fail, nonetheless we will know that we have made our best effort. Mexico's president offered a toast for closer and stronger ties of friendship between Panama and Mexico.

The Panamanian president stated that Mexico, represented by you, was a champion of the Panamanian struggle. You do not know, Mr President, how much we owe you. Finally, Ricardo de la Espriella told Lopez Portillo that wherever he may be, he will always have the Panamanians' love, admiration and respect.

Speaks on Regional Conflict

FL092030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1934 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today warned of the possibility of armed conflict spreading throughout the Central American region.

During a meeting held this morning with Panamanian scholarship students here, the Panamanian president said that Panama seeks Mexican cooperation in settling Central American conflicts as soon as possible. De la Espriella said he seeks political negotiation and therefore his government would follow the lines established by Gen Omar Torrijos in matters of foreign policy, especially in anything to do with regional conflicts. He praised Mexico's foreign policy since he considered it played an important role in Panama's obtaining sovereignty over the canal which links the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

He said that another objective he seeks to fulfill during his trip will be the signing of an agreement to sell sugar to Mexico.

The Panamanian president met privately with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid. They met for 45 minutes and the results of those talks will be announced this afternoon. De la Espriella is on a 3-day official visit to Mexico City.

Meets with De la Madrid

FL092240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Mexico's president-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today expressed their concern over the growing climate of tension prevailing in Central America. They agreed on the need to stop destabilizing projects in the Central American and Caribbean area.

De la Espriella and De la Madrid held a meeting today in which the Mexican president-elect stressed the urgent need to join forces to achieve a defusing of tensions and in particular prevent the deterioration of relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. In an official communique released after their meeting, the two officials expressed their willingness and resolve to contribute to a settlement of the differences which threaten to divide Honduras and Nicaragua, two fraternal countries with a common historical past.

De la Espriella said that efforts should be made within the framework offered by the Mexican-Venezuela peace initiative to promote actions between countries of the region that will lead to a satisfactory solution. In the area of bilateral relations, the Panamanian president proposed greater cooperation between Mexico and his country in several areas, such as the agricultural industry where, he said, Mexico's advanced experience could be of assistance.

De la Espriella and De la Madrid agreed with the need to continue bilateral talks and stressed the importance of a possible meeting between the two Latin American presidents.

Communique Issued

PA100315 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico and Panama will study possible solutions to the Central American crisis. Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today promised to unify efforts to achieve the easing of tensions in the Central American and Caribbean region. In a joint communique issued after their private meeting, they stressed that a tense climate prevails in the region due to the threats against Nicaragua and the civil war in El Salvador.

De la Espriella said he had come to Mexico in search of cooperation to immediately solve the Central American conflicts through political negotiations. In this regard, the Panamanian president expressed support for the course drawn by Gen Omar Torrijos regarding his country's foreign policy.

In the joint document, De la Madrid and De la Espriella expressed their belief in dialogue and noted the need to hold a possible meeting of Latin American presidents soon. De la Madrid and De la Espriella stressed their desire to contribute to the solution of conflicts that threaten to divide brother countries with a common destiny in the framework of the Mexican and Venezuelan propcsal that promotes actions for regional peace.

PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ISSUES

FL091604 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III today condemned the attitude of the former Somozist guards who have turned Honduras into their sanctuary to harass the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

The Panamanian foreign minister said that there is no proof to accuse Nicaragua of exporting its revolution and that this is not a central issue that could be used to prevent peace talks. He added that he knows that the Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua are favorably disposed to negotiating their differences with the United States in one hand, and with Honduras on the other.

Juan Jose Amado III said that in talks held this morning with Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda he learned of Mexico's great concern for an early meeting of the heads of state of Honduras, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Mexico to resolve the differences between Nicaragua and Honduras and that the negotiations are slow but making progress, he said. He described the recent meeting of heads of state held in Costa Rica recently as exclusive and unproductive due to Nicaragua's absence. In this respect he said that Panama has more confidence in the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative to decrease the danger of war in the area.

The Panamanian foreign minister emphatically warned that his country will use every possible legal means at its disposal to prevent the United States from using the Canal Zone to attack any Central American country.

Amado also said that there is a possibility of a conference of the continent's chiefs of state being held in Panama next year to discuss Latin America's problems.

PEMEX ON INTERNATIONAL SALES CONTRACTS, EXPORTS

FL091517 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex's deputy commercial director today announced that the enterprise has signed contracts for the sale of 1.85 million barrels of crude oil in the international market.

During October, Pemex exported more than 1.7 million barrels and now has signed contracts for a greater amount, the official noted. The official stated that at the present time the export price of Mexican oil is $32 for light crude and $25 for heavy crude. With this, he denied rumors that Mexico had sold crude to the United States at a lower price.

Escobedo Villalon said it is important for Mexico to have signed contracts for the sale of more than 1.8 million barrels of crude daily, because the OPEC countries are now making attractive offers to gain a greater number of clients.

Currently, Mexico has signed contracts with 42 oil companies in 20 nations and all contracts are signed on a bilateral basis. In this manner, Mexico continues to remain outside of the speculative market, Pemex's deputy commerical director said in closing.

PEMEX OPEC STATUS UP TO NEXT ADMINISTRATION

FL092340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2246 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex today rejected the possibility that Mexico will soon join OPEC, Pemex spokesman pointed out that international news agencies continually mention such a possibility but, they said, Mexican officials statements on that subject have been negative.

Pemex spokesmen said in conclusion that in any case it will be up to the next administration to decide whether Mexico will remain outside of OPEC, join as an observer or as an active member of that organization.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND PROTECTION FOR GUATEMALANS

PA080244 Havanna International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The United Socialist Party of Mexico has urged President Jose Lopez Portillo to guarantee the protection and security of the Guatemalan refugees who are entering Mexican territory en masse through the southern border.

It also demanded that Lopez Portillo establish a self-defense policy to prevent the increasingly frequent incursions into Mexico by Guatemalan troops, whose objective is to massacre the refugees.

BRIEFS

PEMEX EXPORT FIGURES -- Pemex today disclosed that foreign oil sales totaled 53,196,000 barrels during the month of October. Pemex also reported that 449,843,000 barrels were placed on the international market from 1 January to 31 October of this year. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Nov 82 PA]

RESIGNATION OF PRD's SECRETARY GENERAL CONFIRMED

PA090121 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] In an official communique issued this afternoon, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] confirmed that Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares has resigned from his post as the party's secretary general.

The PRD communique is signed by Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, party president. Perez Balladares presented his resignation to the PRD leadership on 29 October, but all of the party's leaders declined to confirm this report last week.

On announcing the resignation officially today, Berta Torrijos de Arosemena indicated that the party is stepping up its institutional consultation and decisionmaking in order to establish its national executive committee. She was clearly alluding to the need to replace PRD Vice President Jorge Medrano, who will be assigned to a consular post in Europe, and Dr Abraham Saied, the party's assistant secretary.

PDC PRESIDENT DEMANDS RAPID DEMOCRATIZATION

PA100259 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2350 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Paid political announcement by Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Friends, tonight I want to share some viewpoints of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. We are living in a dangerous international environment. Violence is attacking the fraternal peoples of Central America, who are threatened by war.

This situation is the result of insufficient economic development and a lack of democracy that bring great injustices, the violation of human rights and incredible corruption. While we Christian Democrats, along with other democrats, struggle to build the future, extremist groups destroy, kidnap and assassinate. Cuba, through Nicaragua, agitates and subverts with weapons, training and political leadership to the benefit of the Soviet interests.

Meanwhile, the United States hurries to offer military aid to the armies, but it has yet to implement an economic plan for the Caribbean basin that offers sufficient opportunities to improve our people's well-being.

The dangers are clear. What can we Panamanians do? We must choose a straight path. No one and nothing should divert us from rapid democratization because only institutions freely approved by the people can give us stability. The president must form as soon as possible the commission for constitutional changes with the representatives of the national parties and with honorable jurists and not with discredited figures who promoted repression and ideological sectarianism. In the summer, at the latest, all Panamanians must have the right to approve or reject the proposed alternatives for change.

Furthermore, the politicization of the National Guard, which increases with the open candidacy of General Paredes, must cease so that our armed institution, without further internal upheavals, can professionally devote itself to our security and protection.

The straight path can only be a path of democratization without traps or delays.

In addition, the Panamanian state must have a single foreign policy, formulated by the president as chief of state with the advice of a foreign policy and national security council. There cannot be, as has occurred until now, different civilians and militarymen with contradictory views in charge of this policy.

In order to respond to the specific needs of all Panamanians, our foreign policy must support, instead of obstruct a new strategy of economic development. We need serious relations with many countries, beginning with real solidarity with the democracies of our area, especially with Costa Rica.

The government must not militarily intervene outside our borders as it did in a clandestine manner in Nicaragua, El Salvador and even in Colombia, with the results that now endanger us. However, the government should politically support the Forum for Peace and Democracy that is being promoted by Costa Rica and the other democracies of the region, instead of criticizing this initiative.

To achieve a lasting peace in Central America, we need to struggle for the reduction of the armies, the withdrawal of the foreign military advisers and for an end to all the support for guerrilla groups. However, at the same time we must also struggle so that the elections and the other democratic institutions will prevail because peace and democracy are inseparable.

The straight path for the Panamanians is a path of democracy and with the democracies. If we follow it, together we can forge a future of hope, and then together we can be proud of being Panamanians.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS VIOLENCE IF ELECTIONS TAINTED

PA091805 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Panama, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Cesar Quintero, president of the electoral tribunal, said here today that if the 1984 elections are not truly free and honest, Panama could experience violence to a similar or worse degree than the other Central American countries.

"All the nation's sectors realize the need for the 1984 electoral process to be free and clean," and according to Quintero, that feeling "is shared by the men in power."

Quintero, who was recently appointed president of the tribunal, maintains that the Panamanian electoral system is "extraordinarily deficient and undemocratic," because it "does not ensure proportional representation for the population or the parties."

The entire system must be "radically transformed" before 1984, and that is one of the factors that makes it difficult to advance the elections, the magistrate added.

Quintero, who was formerly dean of the Panama University Law School and former president of the Bar Association, was one of the main adversaries of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter canal treaties and still maintains that position.

"I continue to believe that those treaties, particularly neutrality treaty," he explains, "are very detrimental to our countries, because they give the United States the right to intervene in Panama in perpetuity." Moreover, Quintero believes that Panama cannot renegotiate those treaties with the United States, because the neutrality treaty has left Panama "hogtied," since it is open to subscription by other states. "Since several countries have already subscribed to it, it could be very difficult for Panama to renegotiate," the magistrate added.

On the present political situation in Panama, Quintero said that it is a phase of "democratic resurgence."

"It is a time in which national leaders and the conscientious citizenry realize that the country needs more representative organs of government whose actions are subject to an authentic legal regime," he explained.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO HALT CURRENCY OUTFLOW

FL100210 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moves are being made to cut back on the importation of goods which could be produced locally or considered a luxury or unnecessary and goods for which there is a local substitute. Government is making the move to stop the outflow of Belizean dollars.

The cut back on the importation of goods is being taken following recommendations by government-appointed committees to review the entire system of import licensing. After discussions with the business community, the committee recommended that there be a cut-back on goods such as aerated water, mops, brooms, wooden furniture, matches and food-stuffs such as peanuts, vegetables, jams and fresh milk.

The Foreign Exchange Reserve Board of Belize is being depleted by the fall in prices of our traditional exports as well as by the excessive and increasing importation of basic commodities and consumer items.

The devaluation of the Mexican peso twice this year has also cut back exports made with Mexico. The total value of imports last year was 324 million [Belizean] dollars.

COSTA RICA

RECALL OF NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL REQUESTED

PA092047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] (Oscar Tellez), Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Costa Rica, left the country a few days ago, apparently after some negotiations by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

It was said at the Nicaraguan Embassy that Tellez was transferred to the Foreign Ministry in Managua to fill a higher post; however, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said it had requested the Nicaraguan Government to remove this official because he had been involved in some problems. Foreign Ministry sources said that (Oscar Tellez), who was the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, had been involved in several incidents with the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. It is believed he sent several protest letters to the Foreign Ministry using disrespectful language. These letters written in a disrespectful manner bothered Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

When the Nicaraguan Embassy was asked about (Tellez') removal, they said that there had been no talks with the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, and that he had been transferred because he had already served 2 years at the embassy.

POLICE CLAIM ARREST OF FIVE TERRORISTS

PA091917 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] We are seeking confirmation of the arrest of one of the members of the group that this morning tried to kidnap the manager of the National Company. He was found with a bullet wound in his chest. He had been hiding in some bushes near a river in Alajuelita. The authorities arrested him, confiscated his weapons and immediately transferred him to San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Here is a statement by Sgt (Carlos Eduardo Abraham Soto) regarding the police operation that is underway.

[Begin recording] [Soto] Several weapons have been confiscated. Some have been confiscated in Las Sabanas and others here in Alajuelita. We suppose that all of them [the terrorists] are foreigners. At present no Costa Rican is involved. No Costa Rican have been among those arrested. The first woman we arrested -- excuse me, Sergeant (Coto Navarro) -- had a Nicaraguan accent. Only on receiving her papers will be able to determine whether she is Nicaraguan or of some other nationality. She is definitely not Costa Rican.

[Question] So far, how many people have been arrested, to your knowledge?

[Answer] There may be some five under arrest -- a woman and four men.

[Question] How many terrorists do you think were involved?

[Answer] There could be about six.

Security Minister Comments

PA091939 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The situation created in the country this morning with the abortive kidnapping of National [Electric] manager (Tesuji Kosuga) is being analyzed at this moment by the State Security Council. Regarding the incidents that occurred this morning, Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon said:

[Begin recording] [Solano] At this time I can say that the kidnapping attempt has failed. Fortunately, there were civic authorities nearby and we could count on the courage of the members of a patrol car. They rapidly faced the kidnappers and stopped the car. However, it is unfortunate that so many people were wounded. This incident demonstrates that the Costa Rican public force is professionally prepared to face situations such as the one it encountered today.

What is important is to give the people a message of peace, calm and tranquillity, to tell them that what happened, although not normal here in Costa Rica, unfortunately is happening all over the world and makes us think that even though we should not grow accustomed to these occurrences we must have a defined attitude in view of these facts. We must be calm, avoid hysteria that could create a dangerious situation and avoid curiosity, because this is also dangerous. This was proven today when the police found themselves affected by the great number of people -- many willing to help -- who prevented the operations from being carried out with speed. When there is shooting and many civilians are around deaths could occur. Every Costa Rican should become a true soldier of his democratic system through his tranquillity, and we should all know enough to stay put when these incidents occur.

We must all be aware. The public does its part, and these men place their lives on the line to protect the lives of Costa Ricans. Every Costa Rican must be truly vigilant to what is occurring.

[Question] Edmundo, how many people have been wounded, according to reports the ministry has received?

[Answer] We have been told of four wounded people: the general manager of National, a young student, and I understand that two of the kidnappers have also been wounded. [end recording]

Further Report

PA092343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] (Tesuji Kosuga), who today suffered serious injuries to the left side of his neck, has just died. The president of National Electric of Costa Rica has just died. More information from (Fernando Escobar):

We have just learned from the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, sources that Japanese citizen (Otaiasuk Tesuji Kosuga), president of the National Corporation of Costa Rica located in Sabana Sur passed away a few minutes ago as a result of injuries he suffered this morning during an abortive kidnapping carried out by a commando apparently made up of Salvadoran citizens. OIJ officials also added that according to information gathered up till now this commando is closely related with the FMLN, a guerrilla group that is presently fighting against the Salvadoran Government.

We repeat: (Tesuji Kosuga), president of the National Corporation of Costa Rica, has just passed away as a result of injuries suffered during this morning's abortive kidnapping carried out by a commando mostly made up of Salvadoran citizens. The official sources have said that it is not known whether Costa Rican citizens were involved in this action; however, it is believed that there could be others involved in the abortive kidnapping besides the five persons already known. At this time these are only speculations that have not been proved.

Businessman's Death Denied

PA100033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Medical authorities at San Juan de Dios Hospital here have denied a police report of the death of (Tesuji Kosuga), the Japanese citizen who is president of the National Electric Corporation in Costa Rica.

A medical report states that the Japanese executive remains in "serious condition" but is still receiving emergency treatment in the intensive care ward. (Kosuga) received a serious bullet wound in the neck during an abortive kidnapping staged on Tuesday morning as he was leaving his home in the western sector of San Jose.

PRESIDENT MONGE RETURNS FROM PUERTO RICO

PA100218 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge arrived via private jet from Puerto Rico at 1330. He did not proceed to the diplomatic room as he usually does, but went directly to [word indistinct], from whence he took his car to go home.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF RIVERA Y DAMAS REMARKS

PA082348 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0006 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Monsignor Rivera y Damas today bade farewell to his parishioners and the national and foreign press before leaving on his tour of several European and South American countries. Here is an excerpt of the archbishop's pastoral message:

[Begin recording] A foreigner does not need to tell us what the church has been saying for quite some years: Without a reliable judicial branch, a democratic society cannot operate. If no reliable judicial branch exists, democracy does not exist. This has been occurring in our country. What is at work here is not a theoretical issue [words indistinct]. The problem is a practical [words indistinct] our social and political coexistence. These practices are only seen where the judicial branch is [word indistinct], deprived of the autonomy and dignity established in the Constitution and made subject to the interests of a specific sector of society.

It is also possible that there are many errors in the remarks or rather the denunciation that Ambassador Hinton made regarding our judicial branch.

It seems that there is no serious institution in our country that [words indistinct]. On the other hand, the church, which has always condemned foreign intervention of any kind, believes that in order for the criticisms being made of this recent speech by Ambassador Hinton to be logical and credible, it is natural and necessary that those who are making them also include criticism of U.S. intervention in our military and economic affairs. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ON REAGAN TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

PA090021 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Lightning Visit"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make a quick trip to three Latin American countries on 1 December.

U.S. foreign policy observers consider the U.S. President's trip as heralding a change in relations with Latin America. They say the visit can be seen as the start of a reconsideration of Latin America, which no matter what anyone says has been and still is of unquestionable strategic importance to the United States.

With this in mind, it is somewhat difficult to understand why U.S. presidents have many times acted against Latin American interests.

President Reagan will visit Brasilia on 1 December to meet the newly elected president. It seems that the United States has finally become aware that there is a colossus in South America. Brazil is a great future power.

Afterward, on 3 December, he will be in Colombia, visiting another newly elected president. It is noted that President John F. Kennedy was the last U.S. president to visit Colombia -- 20 years ago. The last leg of his quick trip will be to Costa Rica on 4 December to speak with another president who has recently been sworn in.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge presently represent a democratic triumvirate. The fact that they have been selected by President Reagan for this quick trip is highly significant.

FMLN GUERRILLAS DESTROY URBAN BUSES, TRUCK

PA091920 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] We have a report from San Salvador, where our urban commandos have been operating. According to this report, on Friday, 5 November, at 1230, FMLN guerrillas carried out a sabotage operation that resulted in the destruction of four urban buses and a truck with national license plates.

The guerrilla operation took place in the following places: 1) a Route 32 bus on 4th St East; 2) two Route 27 buses in Paraiso Colonia; 3) a Route 38 bus on 5 November St; and 4) a dump truck at Delgado St and 3d Ave South, in Lourdes neighborhood.

On Saturday, 6 November, at 1130, urban guerrilla companeros destroyed: 1) a Route 34 bus in the America Theater area; 2) an (Entes) Route bus on Arce St, across from the Basilica Church; 3) a Route 9 bus, on 27th Ave North, near the Salvadorena Polyclinic; and 4) a Route [three words indistinct] bus on 25th Ave North and 29th Poniente St, near Blum Hospital.

This report was signed by Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana, in San Salvador, 8 November 1982.

Our brothers in San Agustin Tres Calles, in the southeastern front, have also sent a report. On Saturday, 6 November, at 1800, FMLN forces took control of a sector of the Litoral Road in the Jiquilisco and (Tibiroto) area and set fire to three transport vehicles. The enemy arrived [passage indistinct].

FMLN RELEASES 11 PRISONERS TO RED CROSS

PA091605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report from the Modesto Ramirez central front, the FMLN has released 11 more prisoners of war. At 1100 on 7 November, we turned over to the International Red Cross a sergeant, eight soldiers and two paramilitary elements captured after the fighting in La Laguna on 17 October. This confirms once again our policy on treatment of prisoners of war.

In the past 2 months alone, we have released 88 prisoners captured during the fighting in Chalatenango. We will respect the life of any soldier who surrenders. This is our policy, and we will continue applying it. This report was sent by Commander Jose.

GUATEMALA

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 9 NOVEMBER

PA090453 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez arrived at La Aurora International Airport at 0940 for a 3-day visit to Guatemala. On his arrival, he expressed his satisfaction to be visiting here, to further strengthen the ties that link his country with Central America's older sister, Guatemala.

The Costa Rican foreign minister said that, in the best interests of Central America, Costa Rica and Guatemala should be united in promoting those interests that strengthen unity, freedom and democracy in the isthmus. He added that he is bringing a very cordial message from Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. He also said he is conveying a message of good will and fraternal friendship from the Costa Rican people to the Guatemalan people.

Comments on Reagan Trip

PA091850 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez disclosed here today that there is a possibility that the presidents of Central America and the Caribbean will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 4 December in Costa Rica.

Volio, who is on a 3-day visit to Guatemala, said that in addition to the fact that it has been confirmed that President Reagan will make a stopover in San Jose on 4 December, "there is the possibility that a meeting of presidents will be held, although there is nothing concrete as yet."

GUERRILLAS CLAIM 166 SOLDIERS KILLED IN 3 MONTHS

PA082340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1835 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) — Guatemalan guerrillas today announced that they killed 166 soldiers and members of paramilitary organizatoins and wounded 144 in operations carried out between 1 July and 27 September.

During the same period the guerrillas killed 21 Guatemalans who were described as collaborators, informers or guides of the government and the armed forces.

The number of casualties was included in a detailed list released here by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), a political organization that represents four guerrilla groups that are struggling against the Guatemalan Government.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission reported that 82 civilians were killed, 33 were kidnapped and 13 others "disappeared" in September.

Amnesty International, a human rights movement based in London, charged last month that Guatemalan Army units had killed more than 2,600 peasants in the course of a counter-insurgency operation launched in March, after Gen Efrain Rios Montt came to power through a coup d'etat.

PEASANTS REPORTEDLY THREATENED WITH EXTERMINATION

PA091910 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Peasant communities of Chimaltenango Department in Guatemala are in danger of being exterminated by the repression unleashed by the forces of Gen Efrain Rios Montt, according to (Nicolas Balam), leader of the Altiplano peasants' committee, in a statement to the press.

(Balam) said his organization is made up of nearly 20,000 Guatemalan peasants whose main objective is self-defense to avoid extermination. The peasant leader noted that so far this year rural communities in Chimaltenango Department have suffered over 20 attacks by the repressive Kaibiles corps.

(Balam) indicated that the new method being used by those troops, especially trained in antisubversive warfare, involves setting fire to large portions of the jungle to force the peasants out and then shooting them down.

HONDURAS

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH MILITARY HIGH COMMAND

PA090011 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The meeting being held by the Honduran Armed Forces high command continued over the weekend at Government House. The media had not given much importance to this meeting until Saturday, when it was attended by U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte.

The U.S. ambassador is currently a very controversial person in his country. The media have charged that he is seriously involved in promoting the climate of tension in Central America. (Regina Tellos) reports from Government House.

[Begin relay] U.S. Ambassador Negroponte met this weekend with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, commander in chief of the armed forces; Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces; Col Walter Lopez, commander of the Honduran Air Force; Col Abdenego Bueso Rosa, armed forces chief of staff; Col Ruben Montoya, commander of the navy; and Col Daniel Bali Castillo, chief of the public security forces.

The subjects discussed by the Honduran Armed Forces and the U.S. ambassador have not been reported. The presence of the U.S. ambassador at the meeting of the military chiefs has aroused much interest among the media.

Ambassador Negroponte has been strongly attacked by his country's press and television, which have accused him of deliberately and unilaterally acting to provoke an armed conflict with Nicaragua.

It had been said initially that the meeting of the military high command was to discuss armed forces [word indistinct] matters, but the presence of the U.S. ambassador there has aroused much speculation. [end relay]

IMPENDING CHANGES IN ARMED FORCES REPORTED

PA090059 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Anariba Calix report through Radio San Pedro]

[Text] Military sources confirmed over the weekend that the military high command will not nominate candidates for the position of brigadier general this year. Although the armed forces have not yet submitted the promotion lists to the National Congress, it has been reported that not until next year will five or six colonels be promoted to brigadier general.

In addition, the report about the creation of three infantry brigades has been confirmed. The likely candidates to command these brigades are reportedly as follows: Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo for the 105th Brigade; Col Humberto Regalado Hernandez for the 101st brigade; and Col Roberto Martinez Avila, who is currently commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion in San Pedro Sula, for the 110th Brigade.

The changes to be announced in the armed forces are as follows: army inspector general, Col Marco Antonio Rosales Abella; armed forces general auditor, Col Efrain Gonzalez Munoz; chief of the army general staff, Col Oscar Mejia Peralta; director, Command and General Staff School, Col Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco; director, Officer Candidate School, Lt Col (Carlos Reyes Barahona); director, Francisco Morazan School, Lt Col Lusti Azzad Matute; director, National Police School, Esnapo, Police Maj (Cristobal Simon Romero); chief of general staff of Public Security Forces, Fusep, Col Hector Ventura Pineda; commander, 1st Battalion, Infantry Col Alvarao Castro Palma; commander, 2d Battalion, Infantry Col Rigoberto Regalado Lara; defense minister [as heard], Col Amilcar Castillo Suazo; commander, 5th Battalion, Col Ronnie H. Martinez; G-1 of the armed forces general staff, Lt Col (Julio Perez Matamors); G-3 of the armed forces general staff, Col Wilfredo Sanchez Balladares; commander, 3d battalion in San Pedro Sula, Col Luis Alonso Cardona; commander, 4th Battalion in La Ceiba, Col Roman Tabora Bogran; and commander, 11th Battalion in Choluteca, Col Leonel Riera Lunati.

The reorganization of the armed forces will probably be announced this week. The most striking changes are those we have listed in our report. They were duly confirmed by a source linked to the military.

NICARAGUA

MISURASATA, SICC JOIN FORCES AGAINST REGIME

PA081741 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Communique released "as testimony and under the acceptance of" the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity "somewhere in Central America," no date given]

[Text] We, the representatives and leaders of the Southern Indigenous Creole Communities, SICC, in the southern region of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, at work meetings held to review the Nicaraguan people's situation have reached these conclusions:

1. Nicaragua is currently invaded and occupied, as in the days of William Walker. This time it has been occupied by [words indistinct] armies which, in support of a small clique of traitors [word indistinct] repressed and harassed the entire Nicaraguan people and are massively exterminating the Indian peoples of the Atlantic Coast.

2. Without the immediate aid of those countries that love true democracy, Nicaragua will be completely destroyed and the consequences of this destruction will affect the entire hemisphere.

In view of the above, and aware of the fact that strength comes from unity, we have met with the legitimate representatives of Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] Indian communities on the Atlantic coast. We have jointly agreed to overcome all our difficulties, since under various pretexts and because of vested interests all governments have kept us divided. We have also agreed to join forces and fight as a single bloc from the entire Atlantic region under the name Misurasata SICC in order to participate in the true liberation of the Nicaraguan people.

As a result of this unity, we declare (?that we have approved and that we shall fulfill) the alliance between Misurasata and the other Nicaraguan forces that comprise the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

[Signed] (Kennedy Hudson), in charge of cultural survival; (Jose Gaspar Lopez), regional leader; (Herman Terrow), coordinator of workers; (Francisco Canales), sociopolitical leader

COSTA RICAN ENVOY ON RELATIONS, NEWSWEEK ITEM

PA062146 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] According to Jesus Fernandez, the Costa Rican ambassador to Managua, the article published by the weekly NEWSWEEK is favorable to Nicaragua because it reveals plans that affect the Nicaraguan Government's security. He added that the current relations between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments are good, friendly and fraternal. He also stressed that, as President Luis Alberto Monge has asserted, his government will not permit military actions intended to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution to be launched from Costa Rica.

Ambassador Fernandez made a statement for this newscast yesterday while visiting the Momotombo geothermal project with other members of the diplomatic corps.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] When NEWSWEEK magazine uncovers, so to speak, some such operation, this operation is often suspended. This is favorable to all of us who believe in peace and in the peaceful solution of problems.

[Question] What are our two governments now doing to open negotiations or to hold bilateral talks?

[Answer] Well, we maintain good relations. Relations between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments are good, friendly and fraternal. Differences of opinion do exist, but these are mostly the result of journalistic attacks on both sides. These attacks in the press hinder our relations somewhat, but they can't harm our good relations as neighboring countries. Furthermore, President Monge has categorically stated on several occasions that the Costa Rican Government will not allow military actions intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government to be launched from its territory. Such actions may take place, but the government intends to eliminate them at the moment they occur. A great effort is being made to collect any information on the establishment of bases or camps along the border. The Public Security Ministry has created an organization known as the Atlantic Command, the purpose of which is to watch more effectively over the area bordering Nicaragua in order to guarantee the Costa Rican Government's neutrality. It also seeks to prevent the existence of military organizations along the border area that might harm the Nicaraguan Government. [end recording]

LAOTIAN PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG CONTINUES VISIT

FL091356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] At the Palace of the Revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government, yesterday held a fraternal meeting with Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and president of that country.

During the talks between Fidel and Souphanouvong, matters of mutual interest, bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed.

The Laotian head of state and the delegation accompanying him yesterday visited the Ernesto Che Guevara Pioneer Central Palace, Los Naranjos livestock breeding farm, the Centro-Havana clinico-surgical hospital and the main offices of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

Last night the visitors attended the gala held to close the Eighth Havana Ballet Festival, which was held at the Garcia Lorca Theater.

We are the same, which is why we love each other, which is why we understand each other, which is why we help each other, the Laotian chief of state said during a fraternal meeting with Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and CDR national coordinator.

Visits Santiago Province

FL091920 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo, arrived in Santiago de Cuba a few hours ago accompanied by Armando Acosta, alternate Politburo member and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first provincial secretary of the party, welcomed the visitor together with members of the Politburo and the provincial party committee and provincial members of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Souphanouvong arrived in the cradle of the revolution [Santiago] accompanied by his wife Viengkham Souphanouvong; (Sitones Kirvaseman), chief of the Cabinet of the Supreme People's Council; (Bilban Souphanouvong), secretary of the presidency; and Luis Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador to Laos, among others.

This afternoon the Laotian delegation will visit places of historic interest, including the Siboney farm and the museum located in the 26 July school city.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION TOURS VILLA CLARA

FL082140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] A Sandinist National Assembly delegation headed by (Rodolfo Lobo), FSLN secretary of regional information, is touring Villa Clara on an extensive work program. The visitors marked the anniversary of the death in combat of Carlos Fonseca Amador, Nicaraguan national hero, by picking coffee beans at the Jibacoa enterprise in Manicaragua together with members of the party and other Cuban leaders.

The visitors also met with members of the party municipal bureau in Manicaragua, and today will meet with groups of the political organization in the Escambray mountainous region.

The Sandinsit delegation will also visit the facilities of the Desembarco del Granma textile complex and will meet with the Municipal Committee of the Santa Clara Union of Young Communists.

CUBA, GRENADA HOLD TALKS ON AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

FL082001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Levi Farah, Cuban government minister [for construction abroad], and Austin Hudson, Grenada's minister of communications and works, today held official talks on bilateral cooperation. Their talks covered matters regarding construction of Grenada's airport and its related projects with the assistance of 600 Cuban workers.

During his stay in our country, Minister Hudson and his delegation met with representatives of the Ministries of Communications and Agriculture and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

NONALIGNED BROADCASTING COMMITTEE AGENDA VIEWED

PA091630 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Weekly program on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Excerpt] An important step to assure the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit conference will be taken during the present week with the convocation of the ninth meeting of the cooperation committee for radiobroadcasting organizations of the nonaligned to be held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. So far, 20 nations in addition to several international organizations, such as UNESCO, have confirmed their attendance at the forum.

The extensive agenda will include analysis of the formulas and methods to be used for the transmission of events at the summit conference scheduled for March 1983 in New Delhi. That point of the agenda seeks to define the policy to be followed during this important meeting of the nonaligned.

The first point to be analyzed by the delegates will be a report submitted by Sierra Leone, president of the nonaligned radiobroadcasting committee, covering the activities carried out by that committee since the previous forum. This report will be brought up for consideration by the chiefs of state and government attending the New Delhi summit. Another issue to be analyzed, which indicates the importance of the meeting, deals with matters related to the new international information order, as well as cooperation in creating specialists and technicians among nonaligned nations. This point also includes evaluation of the work performed by the news agencies pool and the cooperation of nonaligned nations with the United Nations and the specialized organizations.

At a recent meeting held in Havana, the chairman of the meeting's organizing committee, Orestes Gispert, declared that it will be of vital importance to guarantee broadcast of the seventh summit conference. Gispert, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, declared during the recent news conference to announce the ninth meeting, that Cuba will host the third nonaligned meeting to discuss cooperation on this topic.

Conference Opens

FL091946 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The ninth conference of the nonaligned countries cooperation committee for radiobroadcasting organizations began today at the Palace of Conventions with the presence of 27 foreign delegations and Cuba. This conference is another step taken by the members of the movement to promote the exchange of radio and television programs and for the next 3 days it will analyze an extensive agenda on the subject.

The opening speech was delivered by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers. [Begin recording] In inaugurating the ninth conference of the nonaligned countries cooperation committee for radiobroadcasting organizations today, allow me to extend to you, in the name of the Cuban Government and in my own, a most cordial welcome to this Caribbean and Latin American land and to wish you success in the development of the discussions, and that you have a pleasant stay in Cuba, a nonaligned and socialist country that is always hospitable and friendly. [end recording]

REGIONAL SMALL SHIPBUILDING EXPERTS MEET

FL092130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The opening ceremony for the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean experts on building and repairing small boats has been held at hall number five of the Palace of Conventions.

The opening speech was delivered by Aldo Margolles, vice minister of Cuba's fishing industry, who was elected conference chairman. In his speech, Margolles made note of the exploitation and misery experienced by our fisherman before the triumph of the revolution. He said the decade of the 70's marked Cuba's first steps in building steel and fiberglass-reinforced ships. It was then, Margolles noted, when we began the study to build reinforced concrete vessels, a technology which is well advanced in our country.

Margolles said that reinforced concrete shipbuilding technology, although having its complexities, unquestionably allows for the training of specialists much easier than that required for steel, fiberglass and wood shipbuilding.

It is our desire, said Margolles, to pass on the experience we gained in Cuba in this technology.

(Dmitriy I. Payeshkin), representative of the UN Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, and (Juan Jose Cardenas Ronco), secretary of SELA's action committee, also addressed the meeting.

RODRIGUEZ DECORATES FORMER MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

FL091423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, has decorated former Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala with the order of Solidarity. The ceremony was held in Mexico and was attended by President Jose Lopez Portillo, President-elect Miguel de la Madrid and former President Luis Echeverria.

This order is awarded in recognition of extraordinary merits attained in work carried out in solidarity with our people or other peoples for the sake of mankind and peace.

PRENSA LATINA, KAMPUCHEAN AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT

PA080256 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The news agency PRENSA LATINA and the Kampuchean news agency SPK have signed a cooperation and exchange agreement in Phnom Penh. The agreement was signed by Gustavo Robreno, director general of PRENSA LATINA, and by Em Saman, director general of SPK.

Last week, PRENSA LATINA also renewed its agreements with the Vietnamese and Lao news agencies.

COMMENTARY ON SALVADORAN REBEL ACTIONS

PA091525 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Nov 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The latest armed actions by the Salvadoran rebel forces leave no doubt as to what has been characteristic in El Salvador for over 18 months, although the U.S. Government -- the regime's main ally -- refuses to admit: the FMLN's mobilization potential and accurate military strategy in conducting the revolutionary war.

Likewise, we reach another conclusion after a brief analysis of the situation within this Central American country: the regime's true inability to overcome, or at least to deter, victorious armed actions by the rebel forces, which day by day considerably expand the territory under their control. This is so despite the extensive military aid that Washington has sent to the military dictatorship headed by Alvaro Magana. This aid has considerably increased in the last 3 months, with the shipping to that nation of the most modern weapons, including helicopter gunships and heavy machineguns. With this tremendous amount of war equipment, the Salvadoran regime's troops have launched offensive after offensive which have resulted only in the soldiers retreating to the rearguard's last toehold or, similarly, the massive desertion of soldiers and officers, many of whom have abandoned their units to join the rebel forces or to go into exile.

However, the Salvadoran regime has not learned its lesson. It recently announced the beginning of another antiguerrilla operation in rebel-controlled territory in the eastern part of the country, where a large sector remains without electricity as a result of sabotage by the revolutionary forces.

Military sources of the dictatorship have said that troops have been deployed mainly in parts of San Miguel Department which together with Morazan, La Union, and Usulutan has experienced violent clashes. They admitted that the most recent action by guerrilla detachments was an attack on the town of Jucuaran, Usulutan, where an important military garrison that controls the coastal region is based. The sources mentioned armed clashes in (Mejapa) village, as well as in a broad region in northern Chalatenango.

Col (Lisandro Zepeda), military commander of the Salvadoran northeastern Department of Morazan, said a rebel attack on the region seemed imminent and, therefore, he asked for an urgent reinforcement of 400 soldiers, who were sent to the city of San Francisco Gotera.

All this confirms the war reports that Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN, released over the weekend, reporting rebel attacks on important military targets of the dictatorship.

Radio Venceremos reported that rebel forces have some 20 towns throughout the country under their control, and that during clashes that took place on Wednesday in the city of Suchitoto in Cuscatlan Department they inflicted over 50 casualties on the army and seized a large amount of weapons and ammunition of various calibers.

On this same broadcast, the rebel Salvadoran station said that paramilitary groups, with full support from the distatorship's high command, kidnapped and murdered five young peasants in Apopa. The victim's bodies were later found in the city of Soyapango. They had been burned and beheaded.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator in San Salvador, once again denounced the violation of human rights in El Salvador and accused the security corps of this Central American country of abominable practices. There is no democracy without the guarantee of a judicial branch, the prelate said.

To the dictatorship's repression and the U.S. Government intervention, the Salvadoran patriots respond with the intensification of their struggle, without abandoning their proposals for dialogue, sure that in the end, the people of Farabundo Marti will win.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA -- The Cuban Council of State has appointed Comrade Orestes Quintana Marquez to the post of Cuban ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the time of his appointment, Comrade Quintana Marquez was filling the post of section chief in the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Nov 82 FL]

CUBAN-SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, a Cuban flag bearing the signature of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has been hoisted in the Antarctic. The Cuban flag was taken to the frozen continent by Antonio Nunez Jimenez who is part of a Soviet scientific delegation working in the inhospitalble region. Nunez conveyed a cordial greeting from the first secretary of our party to the Soviet scientists working there. Nunez Jimenez and Angel Grana Gonzalez, member of the Institute of Geography of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, are part of the No 7 Soviet scientific expedition to the frozen region. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 82 FL]

USSR DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER -- Tamara Golubtsova, deputy culture minister of the Soviet Union who is visitng Cuba at the head of an official Soviet Culture Ministry delegation, has said that the Soviet Cultural Days in Cuba will be a festival of friendship between the two peoples. Golubtsova, who is also vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, held a news conference at which she stressed the deep relations that exist between Cuba and the USSR which stand as an example even during the most critical moments, such as when confronting the reactionary imperialist forces. She said her delegation is highly honored to be in Cuba to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Nov 82 FL]

ANTIGUA

LESTER BIRD LEAVES FOR ST LUCIA OECS MEETING

FL092351 Bridgetown CANA in English 2335 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Nov 9, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's deputy prime minister, Lester Bird, left here today for Saint Lucia to represent the country at tomorrow's meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Bird, the current chairman of the sub-regional grouping, will chair the meeting which will consider the work of the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat in Castries.

The meeting, to be attended by other government ministers of OECS member states, will also deal with a number of matters relating to protection for certain industries established in member countries.

The Economic Affairs Committee is the ministerial body charged with overseeing the operations of the East Caribbean Common Market Agreement (ECCMA) as well as other economic aspects of the operations of the OECS treaty.

The meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee is all part of a series of OECS meetings which began in Saint Lucia on Monday.

BAHAMAS

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY

FL092045 Bridgetown CANA in English 1943 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Brasilia, Nov 9, CANA-REUTER -- The Bahamas has subscribed to the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty (TIAR), a Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Bahamian Foreign Minister Paul Adderly signed the accord yesterday in the former Brazilian capital Rio de Janeiro, where the treaty was originally signed in 1947 for the defence of the Americas, he said.

Mr Adderly arrived in the modern capital Brasilia today for lunch and a meeting to discuss bilateral and international affairs with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the spokesman said.

The Bahamian minister was returning home tonight.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MARTINIQUE

FL082025 Bridgetown CANA in English 1937 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, Nov 8, CANA -- Barbados prime minister, Tom Adams, today held discussions here with government leaders who told him that a proposal to make it easier for Barbadians to travel to this and another French-administered Caribbean territory was being studied in Paris.

Mr Adams arrived here this morning, accompanied by his foreign minister, Louis Tull, and two other senior government officials.

He had discussions with government officials on Barabados-Martinique cooperation in several areas, including tourism, education, trade and agriculture.

A government spokesman said the discussions had taken place in a "friendly atmosphere," but that there seemed little likelihood of any agreements being signed.

Prefect Jean Chevance told the Barbadian leader that the Francois Mitterrand government was looking into a recommendation from Martinique and Guadeloupe that the visa requirements for persons going to the two French-speaking islands should be waived in the case of Barbadians.

Mr Adams had earlier told reporters that he would be looking for greater cooperation between Barbados and Martinque in the defence of maritime zones.

At the Lamentin airport, near Fort-de-France, Mr Adams fielded questions about the French presence in the Caribbean and what he expected to emerge from his visit. He said: "France has been here (in the Caribbean) for a long time. I have no critical thoughts about that."

He told reporters: "Barbados and Martinique are part of the eastern Caribbean and they can achieve something in defence of their maritime zone. I will be looking for greater cooperation in that field."

Mr Adams had discussions with head of the General Council, Major Emile Maurice, and of the Regional Council, Dr Camille Petit, as well as with a number of other officials. He also called on deputy mayor of Fort-de-France, Dr Andre Aliker.

The Barbadian leader will be here until Wednesday. Tomorrow he will visit an agricultural centre, a pineapple canning factory and a high school.

BARBADOS, MEXICO WORKING TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

FL091313 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Although in some areas it would appear that international relations are deteriorating, Mexico and Barbados are working towards strengthening theirs, Ambassador-designate of the United Mexican States to Barbados Mr. Antonio C. Villalva said yesterday.

Mr. Villalva's comments came as he paid a courtesy call on Governor General Sir Deighton Ward.

"In spite of the disturbing atmosphere of violence and unrest, inequalities, the fraternity, affinity and solidarity of Mexico and Barbados have steadily increased by not relaxing in their efforts to attain the most noble aspirations of mankind and the economic and social development of all nations," he said.

He added: "I am convinced that the increase of exchanges between Mexico and Barbados will strengthen...the relations which already exist..."

In his reply to Mr. Villalva's remarks, the governor general agreed that there was much unrest in the hemisphere, but he noted, with some satisfaction, Mexico's willingness to assist countries of the region along the path of greater economic and social development, by its role in the CBI [Caribbean Basin Initiative].

"Barbados and Mexico will in the future continue to work towards deepening our mutual understanding, thereby transcending the bounds of linguistic and the cultural differences," the governor general said.

GRENADA

WCC VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESS FREEDOM

FL091754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Nov. 9, CANA -- A four-member team from the World Council of Churches (WCC) has just ended a brief visit here during which they held talks with the Grenada Conference of Churches, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and members of the public.

Head of the delegation, Methodist Minister Lesley Anderson, said their discussions with Foreign Minister Whiteman centred on Grenada's foreign relations, political detainees here, freedom of the press and the issue of general elections.

But he did not say what had come out of the talks with the top people's revolutionary government official. Grenada has come under fire abroad for the alleged restriction of press freedom, the failure to hold promised elections and the continued detention of persons without trial.

Rev. Anderson, who heads the Panama and Costa Rica District of the Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas, lauded the work being done by the Grenada Conference of Churches (CCG). The CCG, he added, was getting into the problems facing Grenadians and was encouraging dialogue among the people to enable them to pursue goals and projects for the country's wellbeing.

VENEZUELA GIVES LOAN FOR HOUSING PROGRAM

FL042112 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Nov 4, CANA -- Venezuela has agreed to lend Grenada 2.5 million East Caribbean dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.), a spokesman for the Venezuelan Embassy has said.

The agreement covering the loan was recently signed here. The loan will be repayable over 40 years at an interest rate of two percent.

The spokesman said the money will be used for erection of 100 prefabricated houses which were a gift to the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] by the Venezuelan Government as a boost to the island's housing programme. The houses, which were delivered in Grenada last August, are valued at 3 million U.S. dollars and each measures 72 square metres.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DEMANDS GOVERNMENT CONTROLS, SUBSIDIES

FL090255 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] A return of some items to price controls and the reintroduction of subsidies on certain equipment and imports for small farmers and small manufacturers were among nine demands made by opposition leader Michael Manley which he said would releive the hardship facing the people brought about by government policies.

Speaking at a news conference at the Pegasus Hotel this afternoon, Mr Manley called on the government to once again place on the price controls a wide range of consumer items, especially milk products, baby foods and school books as well as materials for school uniforms.

Mr Manley called on the government to enact a more careful balance in its food importation policy, so that while insuring reasonable supplies of imported basic foods, it would cease to depress domestic food production.

With regard to farmers, Mr Manley called on the government to restart the buying operations of AMC [Agricultural Marketing Corporation].

The opposition leader went on to list the other demands being made by his party on the government.

[Begin Manley recording] We urge the government to restore to (?this) level the subsidies on [words indistinct], planting materials and that it provide direct grants to small farmers for long terms. These measures are much more meaningful to small farmers because to be able to borrow at a 12 percent interest rate under the government to guarantee [passage indistinct].

OPPOSITION DIFFERS WITH SEAGA'S ECONOMIC PICTURE

FL051900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1829 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 5, CANA — Jamaica's official opposition has differed sharply with government's assertion this week that the economy here has performed well in the last two years under the Edward Seaga administration.

Hardly anything that the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) set out to achieve when it won the election of October 1980 had been accomplished, the opposition People's National Party (PNP) argued that the government's policies were in fact bringing hardship to the average Jamaican.

During his accounting on the state of the nation in Parliament this week, Mr Seaga had skimmed the realities, PNP vice president and leader of opposition business in the House of Representatives, Seymour Mullings said. "His presentation was substantially characterised by a new set of promises and statements," added Mr Mullings.

Prime Minister Seaga had boasted of tight fiscal management by his administration that had dramatically slowed inflation and improved the balance of payments position, and had stressed that agriculture and industry were now poised for take-off.

Only bauxite/alumina, because of a down-turn in the demand for aluminium, was a trouble area for the economy, Mr Seaga indicated, because of a downturn in the industry worldwide.

But performance has been better than forecast because the government has been able to negotiate special barter arrangements as well as U.S. stockpile purchases, the prime minister said.

Mr Mullings reminded that the government had in 1981 projected that Jamaica would by 1983 be producing and exporting 18 million tonnes of bauxite -- a 50 per cent hike in output. Production this year is expected to be no more than 9.0 million tonnes.

"Now that bauxite-alumina output has fallen to its lowest level from international recession as well as Mr Seaga's own short-sighted and opportunistic condemnation of the Soviet deal, we are being told that it is the prime minister's skill and friendly relations with Washington that has saved the industry from declining even further..." Mullings said.

Soon after coming to office Mr Seaga in Parliament criticised a deal the former government had negotiated to sell the Soviets several thousand tonnes of bauxite annually, claiming that under the pricing arrangement, Jamaica was subsidising the Russians.

Mr Mullings pointed out too that originally the government's target was for the country to be producing 360,000 (long) tons of sugar by next year, up from 240,000 tons in 1980. Production has declined in the past two years.

"Now the prime minister has stealthily substituted a new projection of a mere 220,000 tons, which still falls short of where the PNP left the industry in 1980," he added.

Government projections for bananas were also way behind, the opposition spokesman pointed out, noting that present projection figures were still in the region of 1980, when the industry was hit by hurricane.

He criticised the government's economic deregulation policy, which he said was creating problems for local farmers and manufacturers, as well as putting economic strain on the country.

On the question of the balance of payments, he claimed that the country's deficit was 210 million dollars (U.S.) in 1980 or 10 per cent of gross domestic product, but by 1981 the deficit had jumped to 410 million dollars (U.S.).

Further, he added, the government's boast that a balance of payments surplus of 43 million dollars last year was hollow, as it was borrowing of 510 million dollars (U.S.) last year that had closed the gap -- not production. A further 680 million dollars (U.S.) was being borrowed this year and by 1985 the country's foreign debt would be 3.3 billion dollars (U.S.).

Mr Mullings claimed that during the first six months of this year consumer imports had increased by 24 per cent while the increase of raw materials had declined by 18 per cent. "So clearly, the economy is becoming more import oriented and consumerist," he added.

WORKERS PARTY CHARGES HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

FL082315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 8, CANA -- Accusing the government of human rights abuses, the Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has called on Caribbean leaders to look at the question of human rights throughout the region when they meet here next week.

In a letter to Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King, WPJ General Secretary Dr Trevor Munroe said though the human rights issue was mooted for discussion at the summit, it was with the sole purpose of isolating Grenada.

He was referring to the Barbados proposal to seek an amendment to the Caricom treaty to get a commitment from its other 11 member states to uphold human rights and traditional parliamentary democracy.

"At the same time, some extreme right wing governments in the region, such as that of Edward Seaga in Jamaica, constantly violate human rights, and for this reason, we request that any review of human rights in the Caricom state...examine the violations rampant in Jamaica," Dr Munroe said in the letter which was copied to the press here.

Caricom heads of government meet in the north coast town of Ocho Rios November 16-18 in their first formal meeting since December 1975 in Basseterre, St Kitts.

Dr Munroe said that according to figures compiled by the Jamaica Council for Human Rights and collated from reports published in the press and police releases, in 1981 322 persons were shot and killed and 21 wounded by members of the police force here.

"This represents an increase of 36 per cent over the number killed by the police in 1980 when the comparable figures were 206 shot and killed and 33 wounded," the WPJ leader said.

He said that for 1982, police activities were not so frequently published in the press, hence the available figures were "not so indicative as previously of the extent to which citizens, and particular unemployed youths, are having their basic human rights to life being threatened or taken away by the police."

Added Dr Munroe: "The Workers Party of Jamaica therefore joins the call of Father Andrew Morrison, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church in Guyana, to the Caricom governments that revolutionary Grenada be not hypocritically signaled out for victimisation, but that serious consideration be given to real violations of human rights daily taking place in Guyana, in Jamaica and in other Caricom territories."

SAINT LUCIA

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY JOINS SECURITY FORCE

FL081734 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The government of the Caribbean island of Saint Lucia, headed by Prime Minister John Compton, has announced its participation in the controversial Eastern Caribbean security force, which has been questioned by progressive organizations in the area. Saint Lucia has joined Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and Dominica, which 1 week ago signed a security agreement that excludes Grenada.

The agreement signed by these Caribbean islands provides for a joint coast guard service and cooperation in other fields and the drafting of projects to expand and provide military training for the coastal forces.

Numerous regional personalities have charged that this military pact was proposed by the United States and Britain to (?create confrontation) in the region and principally to try to isolate the Government of Grenada.

SAINT VINCENT

TRADE MINISTER TO HEAD OECS DELEGATION

FL092007 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Kingston, Saint Vincent, Nov 9, CANA -- Minister of trade and agriculture of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Vincent Beache, will head a four-man delegation to meetings of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in Saint Lucia from tomorrow, the Government Information Service (GIS) here has announced.

Mr Beache and his permanent secretary, Jocelyn Williams, will attend tomorrow's meeting of the OECS Economic Affairs Committee.

The other members of the delegation are: financial secretary, Medford Scott and secretary to Cabinet, James Pompey, who together with Mr Beache will attend the OECS Executive Council meeting on Thursday and Friday.

The OECS meeting will discuss a wide range of matters affecting its seven member states -- Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

CHILE

OFFICIAL TO BECOME INTERIM FOREIGN MINISTER

PY100251 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Ernesto Videla will take over as interim foreign minister tomorrow, since Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames is scheduled to travel to the United States to attend the OAS meeting.

Vice Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias is also abroad attending the first meeting of the joint Korean-Chilean cooperation commission, and is due to return next Saturday.

PARAGUAY

EXILES REQUEST INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY091655 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Paraguayan leaders in exile asked today for an international blockade against the loans requested by Gen Alfredo Stroessner's government, thus applying pressure to permit a democratic option in Paraguay.

Luis Alfonso Resck, president of the Christian Democratic Party, and Rodolfo Gill Duarte, of the Popular Colorado Movement, signers of the national accord in Paraguay, spoke here about what they called the pilgrim message of denunciation.

What we want is to have international loans suspended in support of the Paraguayan people, thus doing away with interference. In other words, stop shoring up Stroessner's regime with loans, which are a tacit interference, they said.

Stressing that they are the spokesmen of those who cannot speak, Resck and Gill said a large portion of the international loans is used to satiate the cravings of the regime and, of course, it is natural that with the loans the regime consolidates its power, thus increasing the deficit that the people have to cover with taxes and increases in basic consumer goods.

They accused the transnationals of bleeding the country dry in common agreement with the country's oligarchy.

They stated that high interest rates and commissions are obtained with each loan, while they are partners in the enterprises that are carrying out the work and which import the specialized equipment and manpower.

Referring to the situation in Paraguay, they said that the dollar has hit a record high of 350 guaranies and that the inflation rate in that country has hit 40 percent, both events having no precedent.

The large loans invested in the large Itaipu dam are drying up and the regime will have to delay that project for 5 years [as received] thus sending 160 enterprises that were formed for that project into bankruptcy, they asserted.

They stressed that Paraguay has approximately 1 million exiles; in other words, approximately one-third of the population.

The prisoner who has been in jail for the longest time in the world is in Paraguay. He is Capt Napoleon Ortigosa, who has been in prison for 24 years [as received] now and he suffers from constant torture, Resck asserted.

SURINAME

HOME OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKED

PA092217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the Caribbean bulletin]

[Text] Paramaribo, [no date given] (AFP) -- A terrorist attack on the residence of former Foreign Minister Andre Haakmat has caused alarm in Paramaribo. The attack caused no casulties.

The police are investigating the attack that unidentified individuals carried out with automatic rifles. The residential neighborhood in southern Paramaribo where Haakmat lives has been cordoned off by the police.

The reasons for the attack are unknown, but a brother of Andre Haakmat, Ivan, is an assistant to Cyril Daal, the union leader in Suriname who staged a general strike against the government last week.

URUGUAY

FORMER NAVY COMMANDER ZORRILLA DETAINED

PY091627 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0340 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 5 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- A military court today brought Rear Adm, Ret Juan Jose Zorrilla to trial. Zorrilla, a former commander in chief of the navy and at present candidate of one faction of the Colorado Party for the next internal elections, was charged with undermining the moral credibility of the armed forces.

Zorrilla is being held at a navy unit, leaders of the Unity and Reform faction of the Colorado Party have said.

Zorrilla is the second man on the slate of the above Colorado Party faction for the internal elections set by the government for 28 November.

Zorrilla was commander of the navy in February 1973 when the military made a demand to the then President Juan Maria Bordaberry. Since Zorrilla took no part in that demand, the navy came close to clashing with the other two services.

In a recent statement, Zorrilla commented on that incident. The navy then appointed a court of honor to consider the former commander's remarks. Zorrilla has been in the reserves since 1974.

The files on the case were also submitted to a military court which today ordered that Zorrilla stand trial on charges of having undermined the moral credibility of the armed forces.